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Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF AUGUST CROP REPORTS.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, on Friday, July 31, at 12 noon (eastern time).

On Friday, August 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on August 1, which will give the following information: Preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat; condition on August 1 (or at time of harvest) of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, apples; acreage and condition of buckwheat and hay; acreage, yield per acre, and quality of rye; stocks of oats in farmers' hands on August 1.

A supplemental report will be issued which will include a statement of the condition on August 1 of the following crops: Peaches, pears, grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum, peanuts, hops, broom corn, hemp, kafir corn, alfalfa, timothy, millet, blue grass (for seed); yield and quality of clover; also an index of general crop conditions on August 1 in each State; and the average price paid to producers for important products.

Details by States will appear in the August AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, JULY 1, 1914.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1, 1914, was about 1.4 per cent above their 10-year average condition on that date. Last year the July 1 condition of all crops was 1.7 per cent below the 10-year average, but prospects declined as the season advanced, the November, or final, reports last year being 6.7 per cent below the 10-year average. Consequently, present conditions are about 8.7 per cent better than the outturn of crops last year.

North Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on July 1 were 98.4 per cent of the average (not normal), being 102.3 in Maine, 105.7 in New Hampshire, 90.1 in Vermont, 95.0 in Massachusetts, 93.3 in Rhode Island, 96.3 in Connecticut, 99.4 in New York, 93.6 in New Jersey, and 98.3 in Pennsylvania.

Prospects declined somewhat during June; the precipitation, except in Maine and New Hampshire, was insufficient. Medium to poor conditions for hay, an important crop in this division, are the chief cause of underaverage prospects, and most crops are underaverages. Apple prospects, however, are above average.

South Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on July 1 in this division of States were 95.5 per cent of average, being 96.2 in Delaware, 99.8 in Maryland, 85.8 in Virginia, 87.0 in West Virginia, 95.9 in North Carolina, 99.5 in South Carolina, 98.0 in Georgia, and 93.5 in Florida.

The condition figure for the division is slightly lower than on June 1, notwithstanding a slight improvement in cotton.

Conditions in Virginia are lowest of all the States in the Union and West Virginia is next. Nearly all crops are low in conditions, the exceptions being cotton, wheat, and tree fruits. Tobacco, hay, oats, and potatoes are particularly low in condition. Drought is the chief cause. Some showers at the close of the month, however, were beneficial.

North Central States, east of the Mississippi River.—General crop conditions July 1 were 100.3 per cent of the average, being 99.4 in Ohio, 97.6 in Indiana, 96.4 in Illinois, 106.7 in Michigan, and 107.1 in Wisconsin.

In the northern part of this division rains have been propitious and crop prospects are excellent, but in the southern portion drought has curtailed prospects. Corn and wheat are above their average, but most other crops are below average.

North Central States, west of Mississippi River.—General crop conditions July 1 were 108.9 per cent of average, being 104.3 in Minnesota, 110.2 in Iowa, 93.5 in Missouri, 110.2 in North Dakota, 112.8 in South Dakota, 115.8 in Nebraska, 117.2 in Kansas.

This is the most favored section of the United States this season, every State except Missouri having prospects decidedly above their

average. Drought and Hessian fly in wheat affected adversely crops in Missouri. In this division practically all crops are above average prospects.

South Central States.—General crop conditions July 1 were 96.0 per cent of average, being 88.2 in Kentucky, 90.9 in Tennessee, 100.9 in Alabama, 98.2 in Mississippi, 99.8 in Louisiana, 96.5 in Texas, 102.0 in Oklahoma, and 91.5 in Arkansas. Rainfall, until recently, has been deficient in the eastern portion and excessive in the western portion of this division. In Alabama the aggregate condition is above average owing to the favorable condition of cotton, as practically all other crops are below their average. Oklahoma's high general average is due to the excellent promise of wheat and oats.

Far Western States.—General crop conditions July 1 were 105.8 per cent of average, being 102.3 in Montana, 104.5 in Wyoming, 109.8 in Colorado, 109.7 in New Mexico, 98.4 in Arizona, 104.6 in Utah, 103.1 in Nevada, 99.7 in Idaho, 102.9 in Washington, 104.0 in Oregon, and 110.0 in California.

The Arizona condition falls slightly below average because the hay and winter wheat crops were moderately below average. In Idaho most crops are near their average, potatoes falling the most below. The apple prospect in this division is somewhat below average; most crops, however, are above average. In California, hops, prunes, and walnuts, out of 20 crops reported upon, show less than average condition.

TABLE 1.—*Growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in percentage of their 10-year averages (not the normal) on July 1.*

Winter wheat.....	117.3	Rye.....	103.8	Raspberries.....	100.4	Sorghum.....	93.3
Pears.....	110.0	Grapes.....	103.5	Peaches.....	99.3	Blackberries.....	91.8
Barley.....	109.7	Hops.....	103.2	Hay.....	98.7	Sugar cane.....	91.2
Spring wheat.....	109.1	Sugar beets.....	103.1	Cotton.....	98.6	Lima beans.....	90.9
Apples.....	108.1	Broom corn.....	102.7	Rice.....	98.3	Tomatoes.....	89.3
Kafir corn.....	107.9	Corn.....	101.3	Onions.....	95.4	Timothy hay.....	88.4
Alfalfa.....	106.6	Oats.....	101.0	Potatoes.....	94.3	Sweet potatoes.....	88.3
Lemons.....	104.9	Cantaloupes.....	101.0	Pasture.....	93.7	Hemp.....	87.6
Oranges.....	104.6	Beans (dry).....	100.8	Peanuts.....	93.5	Clover hay.....	85.1
Flax.....	104.3	Millet.....	100.7	Cabbages.....	93.3	Tobacco.....	78.0

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The July 1 forecast of this year's wheat crop of the United States is 930,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced, exceeding last year's crop, which was itself a record crop, by about 167,000,000 bushels. The third crop in size is that of 1901, when 748,000,000 bushels was the estimate. The average production of the past 5 years was 686,000,000 bushels.

Such a large crop would augur very low prices were it not that the world crops of wheat and competing grains do not promise more than about the average of recent years. Also that more than the usual diversion of wheat from its use as food to the use of feed for live stock may be expected, owing to the present relatively short

supply of corn in some sections where there is a promise of abundant wheat. On July 1 the price of corn in Kansas averaged 77 cents per bushel of 56 pounds and the price of wheat averaged 70 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; thus the price of corn was actually higher than that of wheat. In the past 5 years the price of wheat in Kansas on July 1 has averaged 92 cents and corn 64 cents. Somewhat similar conditions prevail in other States. Under such conditions it is not surprising that much wheat should be consumed as feed by animals. The corn crop of Kansas last year was only 23,000,000 bushels; its usual production is nearly 150,000,000. The corn crop now growing will not be available for 4 to 5 months. The present wheat crop in Kansas is expected to produce over 150,000,000 bushels, or nearly twice the average production.

Last April crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, in Kansas, estimated that 12.6 per cent of last year's wheat crop would be consumed by live stock, in Nebraska 14.7 per cent, in Oklahoma 21.0 per cent, and in Missouri 14.4. These figures indicated that nearly 30,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop in the States named were used for animal feed, and it was inferred that in the whole United States 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop was consumed as animal feed.

Of the average annual production of 686,000,000 bushels of wheat during the past 5 years, about 581,000,000 were retained in the United States and 105,000,000 exported; that is, the yearly average of the past 5 years. During the past year, ending June 30, about 145,000,000 bushels were exported, nearly 30 per cent in the form of flour.

It is customary to reckon the domestic wheat requirements at about 5.3 bushels per capita, exclusive of seed, and 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels for seed. If this per capita rate be applied to a population of 98,781,000 it would indicate a normal requirement of 523,539,000 bushels, plus seed requirement of 77,000,000, or a total of about 600,000,000. This would indicate an available export supply from the crop of nearly 330,000,000 bushels; but there must be deducted from this amount whatever quantity is used in an unusual way for live-stock feeding, which amount, although an unknown quantity, may readily be placed at approximately 75,000,000 bushels, and maybe more. Even this would leave about 255,000,000 bushels for export. The largest amount ever exported from the United States in one year was 234,000,000 bushels in 1901, when the crop was nearly 750,000,000 bushels. The decade of the nineties was the palmy period of wheat-export business. During the decade of the seventies (beginning with 1870) wheat exports averaged 86,000,000 bushels yearly; in the eighties, 127,000,000 bushels; in the nineties, 173,000,000 bushels; in the first decade of this century, 143,000,000 bushels; and in the past four years, 109,000,000 bushels.

Present indications are that during the coming season the domestic consumption will be unusually large, on account of takings for live-stock purposes, and that the exportable surplus will find a good foreign demand. The quality of the grain promises to be very good, because usually the quality is good when the yield is heavy.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

Although a sufficient proportion of the foreign wheat crops has not yet been harvested to indicate whether or not the aggregate result is likely to exceed the bumper total of last year, preliminary reports from winter-wheat growing countries, whose harvests are either finished or which will take place within the next few weeks, point to a considerable deficiency of this variety, as compared with the preceding season. Spring wheat, however, which ordinarily constitutes over one-fourth of the world's annual supply, has yet to pass through critical stages of development, and uncertainty respecting the outcome renders all present calculations as to the total of both varieties vague and indecisive.

In the great majority of countries abroad the 1913-14 season has from various causes been more or less unfavorable to full yields of winter wheat. From the harvests which took place in Argentina, Australia, and British India in the winter and spring, the combined outturn fell short of that of the previous year by 105,000,000 bushels, Australia alone showing an increase. The quantity subsequently harvested in North Africa is believed to have been much below expectations, because of drought in Algeria and Tunis. In Europe the yield in no important winter-wheat country, excepting Russia, promises to exceed materially that of a year ago, and in a few countries heavy decreases have already been recorded. A preliminary official estimate puts the yield of Italy at 180,042,000 bushels against 214,405,000 in 1913, a falling off of close to 35,000,000 bushels. The Hungarian crop, according to an official estimate based on the appearance of the plants in mid-June, indicates a decrease in that Kingdom of 18,000,000 bushels, the official forecast for 1914 being 133,488,000 bushels from 8,623,000 acres, compared with 151,346,000 bushels in 1913 from 7,699,838 acres and 173,328,000 bushels in 1912. In Russia winter wheat constitutes roughly about one-fourth the total wheat, the bulk of the crop being of the spring variety. A recently published estimate of the Central Statistical Committee makes the 1914 acreage of winter wheat in 63 governments of European Russia 18,212,000 acres against 17,293,000 acres last season, and the production of the current year 297,044,000 bushels, compared

with 295,453,000 bushels in 1913—an increase for the present season of 1,600,000 bushels.

Definite official figures on winter-wheat yields in 1914 have as yet been issued for no other countries of Europe. Reports on the condition of the crops from time to time since the opening of spring have, however, frequently indicated unseasonably low temperatures and alternate periods of excessive drought or moisture over wide areas. During the past two weeks weather conditions have improved pretty generally and more optimism is expressed regarding the outcome of winter wheat, both as to quantity and quality, than was heard earlier in the season. Improvement in condition is reported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, and some smaller producing nations, but in most quarters the popular impression is that the change of weather will benefit quality more than quantity.

Spring wheat, of which the bulk of the foreign supply is produced in Canada and Russia, seems, with a few possibly important exceptions, to have made satisfactory development. The Canadian crop, as a whole, is said to have been sown in an exceptionally well-prepared seed bed, and the seed to have had unusually good germinative quality. Growth, notwithstanding occasional spells of local drought, has made fine progress during the season and prospects of yields are now generally described in superlatives. Concerning the important Russian crop, there have been the past month numerous contradictory and confusing reports. Perhaps the most certain conclusion to be derived from them is that extensive drought has prevailed at times in some sections of the Empire, especially in the center, but the extent of the damage, if any, has not yet been given statistical expression.

COTTON ACREAGE AND CONDITION JULY 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates (formerly Bureau of Statistics) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the area of cotton in cultivation this year (1914) in the United States is about 36,960,000 acres, as compared with 37,458,000 acres, the revised estimates of acreage in cultivation a year ago, being a decrease of 498,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 79.6 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 74.3 on May 25, 1914, 81.8 on June 25, 1913, and 80.7, the average condition for the past 10 years on June 25.

Details by States follow:

States.	Area under cultivation a year ago (revised estimate).	Area, 1914 (preliminary estimate).		Condition.			
		Per cent compared with 1913.	Acres.	June 25, 1914.	May 25, 1914.	June 25—	
						1913.	10-year average.
Virginia.....	48,000	95	46,000	88	83	81	84
North Carolina.....	1,589,000	100	1,589,000	82	76	76	81
South Carolina.....	2,798,000	101	2,826,000	81	72	73	79
Georgia.....	5,345,000	101	5,398,000	83	80	74	81
Florida.....	192,000	101	194,000	86	82	85	85
Alabama.....	3,798,000	103	3,912,000	88	85	79	80
Mississippi.....	3,117,000	101	3,148,000	81	87	82	78
Louisiana.....	1,263,000	110	1,389,000	81	82	81	78
Texas.....	12,686,000	95	12,052,000	74	65	86	82
Arkansas.....	2,527,000	100	2,527,000	80	79	86	81
Tennessee.....	866,000	100	866,000	79	80	87	83
Missouri.....	113,000	110	124,000	93	86	88	83
Oklahoma.....	3,102,000	92	2,854,000	79	68	89	82
California.....	14,000	250	35,000	100	100	95	97
United States.....	37,458,000	98.7	36,960,000	79.6	74.3	81.8	80.7

TOBACCO REPORT, BY TYPES AND DISTRICTS, 1914.

Table 2 shows the preliminary acreage and condition of tobacco on July 1, by types and districts.

TABLE 2.—*Tobacco acreage, by types and districts, 1914, and condition July 1.*

Type and district.	Area, 1914.	Per cent of 1913.	Condition, July 1—		
			1914	1913	5-year average.
I. Cigar type.					
New England.....	Acres. 27,000	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 93	Per cent. 95	Per cent. 95
New York.....	4,600	106	95	92	93
Pennsylvania.....	33,100	85	86	83	90
Ohio: Miami Valley.....	56,400	110	75	87	90
Wisconsin.....	45,600	106	98	95	92
Georgia and Florida.....	6,200	108	77	90	90
II. Chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types.					
Burley district.....	244,200	105	68	82	83
Paducah district.....	61,500	82	55	70	81
Henderson or Stemming district.....	71,500	130	60	69	83
One-Sucker district.....	38,400	100	64	69	78
Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.....	98,900	86	60	74	82
Virginia Sun-Cured district.....	11,900	75	53	80	82
Virginia Dark district.....	49,800	70	52	89	86
Old Bright district.....	216,000	90	59	91	81
New Bright district.....	151,800	92	62	85	78
Maryland and Eastern Ohio export district.....	22,900	83	78	78	86
Louisiana: Perique.....	700	110	91	95	86
All other.....	10,500				

The total area of cigar tobacco is 172,900 acres, compared with 168,000 in 1913, an increase of 4,900 acres, or 2.9 per cent. Pennsylvania is the only State showing a decrease. New Hampshire and

Vermont, each State growing only about 100 acres, show the same as last year. All other States have a larger area. The chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types show 967,600 acres, against 1,036,300 in 1913, a decrease of 68,700 acres, or 6.6 per cent. The total area is 1,151,000 acres, compared with 1,216,100 acres last year, or 5.4 per cent less.

I. CIGAR TYPES.

New England.—The area is 9 per cent larger than last year. With an abundant supply of plants and favorable weather the crop was transferred to the fields about the usual time under favorable conditions. More damage than usual was done in the fields by wireworms, but this was overcome by replanting and a good stand secured. The condition on July 1 indicated a good crop.

New York.—The acreage has been increased 6 per cent. Plants were plentiful and in the Onondaga district 10 days or two weeks early, and transplanting also was early. In the Big Flats district planting was at about the usual time. Some damage to plants in the field by insects is reported, but with favorable soil conditions for replanting a good stand was secured. The condition on July 1 was better than it was last year and promised a good crop.

Pennsylvania.—Low prices and poor returns for last year's crop caused a reduction of 15 per cent in the area planted. Plants were plentiful and were transplanted early. Some damage from cutworms is reported, but this did not prevent a good stand. Condition on July 1 indicated a much better crop than in 1913.

Ohio: Miami Valley.—The acreage has been increased 10 per cent. Plants were abundant and early, and planting began in good time, a part of it early. Dry, hot weather made a stand hard to secure, delayed transplanting the latter part of the crop, and interfered with growth of that planted. Condition on July 1 was not good, but will improve rapidly with rains.

Wisconsin.—The acreage is 6 per cent larger than last year. Plants were plentiful and transplanting was accomplished a week or 10 days early, and a good stand secured. The high condition reported on July 1 gives promise of the best results in several years.

Georgia and Florida.—The acreage is 8 per cent larger than last year. Plants were late and planting began later than usual, but under favorable conditions was pushed rapidly and finished about the usual time. Dry weather following caused some apprehension as to the outcome. More favorable conditions later give promise of good quality.

II. CHEWING, SMOKING, SNUFF, AND EXPORT TYPES.

Burley district.—The acreage is 5 per cent larger than in 1913. A larger increase was intended, but dry weather in some portions of the district prevented the full acreage being planted.

Plants were abundant and ready about the usual time, but transplanting was delayed by hot, dry weather and began late. Where the rainfall was sufficient the full intended acreage was planted and a good stand secured. In parts of the district the land was dry and with only light local rains a full acreage was not planted and the stand is bad. Dry weather followed planting and interfered with proper growth. The crop is late and does not promise good quality or yield.

Paducah district.—A much larger area than last year's was prepared and plants were plentiful and early, but extremely hot, dry weather, relieved only by local showers, prevailed during the planting season and only 82 per cent of last year's acreage was planted, two or three weeks late. The stand is bad and condition poorest for several years. Dry weather continued up to July 1 and the crop is a month late. A crop poor in quality and short in pounds is indicated.

Henderson or Stemming district.—The acreage is 30 per cent larger than last year's, but smaller than intended. Plants were plentiful and ready for transplanting about the usual time. Hot, dry weather, with only local showers, made conditions unfavorable and the area prepared was not all planted. The stand is poor and growth three or four weeks late. The prospect on July 1 was for a light yield of inferior quality.

One-Sucker district.—This district has formerly been reported under the head of the Upper Green River and Upper Cumberland districts. The area is about the same as it was last year, but less than intended. With an abundance of plants, they could not be transplanted at the usual time on account of hot weather and the dry condition of the soil. Local rains gave some relief and a part of the planting was accomplished three weeks late. The stand is poor and the condition on July 1 did not indicate good results.

Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.—The area is 14 per cent less than last year's, although an increase was planned. With no general rain from early in May until July 1, planting was not completed and what was accomplished was late. The stand is poor and growth a month late. The condition on July 1 indicated a light yield of poor quality.

Virginia Sun-Cured district.—The area is 25 per cent less than last year's, caused partly by low prices and unsatisfactory returns and partly by dry weather, which prevented the full planting of the intended area. Plants were scarce and late and planting was delayed

by dry weather. The stand is bad and growth poor, and a good yield is not indicated by the condition on July 1.

Virginia Dark district.—The area is 30 per cent less than in 1913, partly because growers in the eastern end of the district substituted bright tobacco for dark. Plants were 10 days or 2 weeks late and scarce on account of damage in beds from flies. Planting was delayed by hot, dry weather, and in some instances not fully accomplished. The stand is poor and growth late, giving promise of poor results.

Old Bright district.—The acreage is 10 per cent less than last year's, whereas about that much increase was intended. Planting was delayed a week or 10 days by the lateness of plants and further by dry, hot weather, and in some instances land prepared for tobacco was not planted. The stand is poor and crop late. July 1 condition indicates a short crop.

New Bright district.—The area is 8 per cent less than it was last year, but an increase was planned. A freeze early in March killed most of the plants in the beds, necessitating resowing and causing plants to be two weeks late. Dry, hot weather followed, further delaying planting, so that it was a month late, and in some instances tobacco land was planted in other crops. The stand is bad, but a good crop possible under favorable conditions.

Maryland and Eastern Ohio Export district.—The area has been reduced 17 per cent, while under favorable conditions a small increase would have been planted. Plants were abundant, but dry, hot weather delayed planting and reduced the area; the growth is late and stand bad. A good crop is not promised.

Louisiana: Perique.—The area is larger and a crop above the average in yield and quality is promised.

The receipts of butter and eggs at six primary markets for June, 1914, were: Butter, 65,567,459 pounds; eggs, 1,143,136 cases. The average receipts for June during the 5 years 1910-1914 were: Butter, 64,411,410 pounds; eggs, 1,211,453 cases.

AREA OF SUGAR BEETS PLANTED, 1914.

The area of sugar beets planted in 1914 was 18 per cent less than in 1913, and amounted to about 520,600 acres. In Idaho and Utah a greater area was planted this year than last year, but in the other States there was a decrease. The area harvested for 1913 was about 91 per cent of the area planted for the entire United States. Table 3 shows in detail the area planted in the current year, and both planted and harvested acreage last year:

TABLE 3.—*Area of sugar beets planted in 1914 and 1913, and area harvested in 1913.*

State.	Area planted.			Area harvested, 1913.	
	1914		1913	Amount.	Percent- age of planted area, 1913.
	Percent- age of 1913.	Amount.			
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
California.....	79	102,500	132,300	127,610	92
Colorado.....	80	146,100	183,100	168,410	92
Idaho.....	111	25,900	23,300	22,497	97
Michigan.....	91	111,300	122,600	107,965	88
Ohio.....	61	19,000	31,200	30,661	98
Utah.....	103	41,900	40,600	39,472	97
Other States.....	70	66,900	96,000	83,391	87
United States.....	82	520,600	635,100	580,006	91

The average price paid to growers for sugar beets in 1913 was \$5.69 per ton. The average given in the May issue of the Agricultural Outlook (Farmers' Bulletin 598, p. 10) was an error.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 4.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition July 1—			Condi- tion June 1.	Condition July 1—			Condi- tion June 1.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Pineapples.....	70	91	95	75				
Oranges.....	90	89	95	82	89	70	80	92
Lemons.....					90	57	83	87
Limes.....	90	84	85	86				
Grapefruit.....	90	85	90	84				
Peaches.....	75	50	90	72	85	69	84	85
Pears.....	67	38	45	70	82	71	81	80
Watermelons.....	74	80	80	76	93	85	89	95
Cantaloupes.....	68	77	70	68	95	86	90	96
Apricots.....					77	60	80	80
Prunes.....					70	74	85	65
Olives.....					90	78	88	92
Almonds.....					81	55	80	85
Walnuts.....					83	83	90	96
Velvet beans.....	84			82				
Grapes:								
For wine.....					94	89	95	
For raisins.....					92	89	96	
For table.....					96	89	95	

Exports of Sea Island cotton from the United States for the 9 months ending March 31, 1914, were 7,061,209 pounds, and exports of other cotton amounted to 4,193,226,574 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. For the corresponding 9 months of the preceding fiscal year exports of Sea Island cotton were 2,219,039 pounds and other cotton 3,927,242,266.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.8 per cent during June; in the past 6 years the price level has increased during June 0.4 per cent.

On July 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 12.0 per cent higher than a year ago, but 14.0 per cent lower than 2 years ago and 1.3 per cent lower than the average of the past 6 years on July 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.0 per cent during the month from May 15 to June 15, which compares with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the same period a year ago, a decrease of 2.0 per cent 2 years ago, a decrease of 1.7 per cent 3 years ago, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent 4 years ago.

From December 15 to June 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 5.4 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 12.0 per cent, and 2 years ago 16.8 per cent, while 3 years ago there was a decline in price of 12.3 per cent during this period.

On June 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.22 per 100 pounds, which is 0.5 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 15.2 per cent higher than 2 years ago, 32.6 per cent higher than 3 years ago, and 0.9 per cent lower than 4 years ago on June 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 36 and 37.

HESSIAN FLY.

By F. M. WEBSTER, *In Charge of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.*

The Hessian fly is a true fly, having but a single pair of wings. In form it somewhat resembles a diminutive mosquito. The term "Hessian fly" was long ago applied to it on account of its having been discovered some time after the encampment of the Hessian troops on Long Island, New York, in 1779. While it is, beyond a doubt, a foreign insect, it may or may not have been introduced in this manner. Be that as it may, it has spread continuously throughout the wheat-growing regions of the eastern United States from the Atlantic coast westward to central North Dakota and South Dakota, central Nebraska, western Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma; also along the Pacific coast west of the Sierra Nevadas, thus occupying only the more humid portions of the country, apparently being unable to develop in an arid country. It is for this reason, probably, that it does not occur continuously to the west of longitude 100° or to any great extent southward beyond a few miles from the Arkansas River; while, of course, east of the Mississippi it is restricted only by the area covered by the limits of the wheat-growing section. (Fig. 1.)

There are two annual generations of the pest. What may be termed the first generation of flies, enumerating them chronologically, appears in spring, originating from "flaxseeds," so called, in plants that have been attacked the previous autumn. These flies, as is the habit of those of both generations, deposit their slender, minute eggs of a reddish color in the troughs or furrows of the leaves of wheat. The young maggots hatching from these eggs are equally minute, of the same reddish cast as the eggs, and make their way down the leaf to the sheath and between this and the stem, usually to the first joint below.

The young maggot gradually changes to white, and when nearly mature in this stage to a glassy green clouded with white. As it

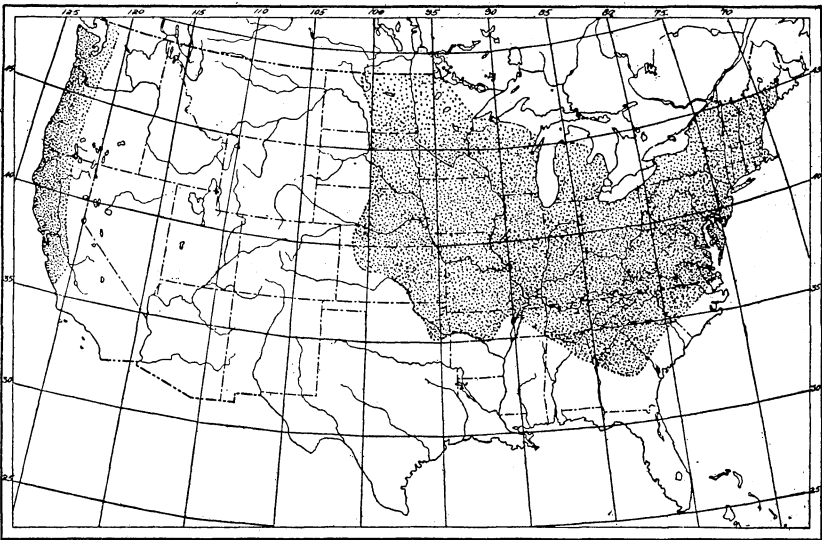


FIG. 1.—Map showing distribution of Hessian fly in the United States.

increases in size it becomes embedded in the juicy stem, causing a weakening of the straw at this point, resulting in straw-fallen grain just before harvest.

When the maggot has become full sized the skin covering gradually hardens and changes to somewhat the color and appearance of a flaxseed, so much so that this stage, which is between the maggot and the fly, is commonly called the "flaxseed" stage. Sometimes these "flaxseeds" are found just above the ground, sometimes higher up the stem, the exact location depending on the size of the wheat plants at the time the eggs were deposited in the spring. Some farmers mistake them for the eggs. By harvest nearly all of the maggots have passed into what we know as the "flaxseed" stage, which is a resting stage, during which no food is required.

The period through which the insect remains in this stage varies, first, with the latitude, and, second, with humidity and rainfall; thus, in the northern portion of the country the adult flies emerge from these flaxseeds in the stubble early in September, probably about the 10th or 15th; whereas in the extreme southern portion of the country they do not appear until a month or six weeks later. Besides, the same weather conditions that prevent the young wheat from starting in fall retards the appearance of the fly. The fly is short lived and must deposit its eggs soon after it emerges from the stubble. It is a mistaken idea that frost destroys it.

East of the Mississippi River the fly is not known to develop in the grasses, so that the summer may be said to be passed exclusively in the grain stubble. West of the Mississippi River, under certain conditions, it may develop and pass the summer in some of the grasses. If, at the time the flies are abroad in the fall, there are no wheat plants above ground on which the female flies can deposit their eggs, there can be no injury to the plants in the fall, and hence none the following spring; whereas, if the wheat is sown early enough so that the plants have made some growth above ground at the time the eggs are deposited, the flies will seek out these plants and they become infested in the same way as the plants in the spring, only in the fall the young maggots hatching from eggs deposited on the wheat leaves make their way down behind the sheath to a point just above the roots of the plant, where they become embedded in the tissue, precisely as is the case in the spring, only lower down the plant.

The effect of the fly on young wheat in the fall is exceedingly deceiving, the infested plants being of a more rank growth, the leaves broader and of a darker color, almost resembling those of oats; but close examination will show that there is no central leaf or portion of the plant that would later become the stem or straw. Thus it is that wheat fields may appear unusually vigorous and healthy until quite late in the season, when, suddenly, the plants change color and die. The most of the maggots become full grown before cold weather occurs and pass the winter in the brown or "flaxseed" stage, and it is from these "flaxseeds" that the flies emerge the following spring.

The logical conclusion therefore must be that if the farmer will delay his wheat sowing until after the adult flies have appeared and disappeared in the fall there will be none in his fields to winter over and produce flies the following spring; in other words, the farmer has but one opportunity during the year to reach this pest, and that is at the time he sows his grain. It is entirely possible and frequently occurs that a few early sown fields will in spring infest a whole neighborhood, regardless of whether it was sown late or early.

Strange as it may seem, the methods of dealing with this pest will appear far-fetched and require some explanation to show why they in any way relate to the pest or its control.

The first move should be to procure a well-pulverized, fertile, compact seed bed. This may, perhaps, be best explained by suggesting that the farmer commence to plow his ground early, just as though he expected to sow very early. Then cultivate it continually, by disking or rolling, as may become necessary, until he gets a thoroughly pulverized compact bed in which to place the seed. The sowing may then be delayed later than ordinary, because when the seed is placed in the ground it has every favorable condition to enable it to germinate quickly and send out rootlets to supply prompt and sufficient nourishment for the young plants.

It must be borne in mind that a healthy, vigorous plant will throw off or outgrow an attack that would kill a weaker one. Again, if the wheat is sown year after year on the same land, the flies have but to emerge from the old stubble and deposit their eggs upon the young wheat plants, whereas, on the other hand, if the crop is rotated and the wheat is fall sown upon land that has produced some other crop, then the fly must migrate or be carried with the wind from one field to another, which, owing to their frailty, always proves more or less fatal. It will be seen that good farming and a rotation of crops are two practical and efficient measures in controlling the Hessian fly.

As to the time when the farmer should sow his grain to escape the fall attack, he can of all others best decide this matter for himself, because, if he will watch year after year, he will soon notice that wheat sown after about a certain date will rarely be infested by fly and then more generally in spring, which infestation may have come from some early-sown fields in his neighborhood.

In case of the present outbreak, generally speaking, the farmer can get no better indication of the date when he should sow his grain in the fall of the year than to follow the infestation as shown by the sowing of the fall of 1913. In many localities farmers have reported that wheat sown after certain dates was uninjured, while that sown previously was damaged from 50 to 75 per cent.

A long series of wheat-sowing experiments covering a period of over a quarter of a century, outlined by the writer and carried out by practical farmers, has clearly shown that wheat should not be sown in the fall in the latitude of southern New York, southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin and westward much, if any, before the 20th of September; in the approximate latitude of Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and extreme northern Kansas, before the 25th of September; while in northern Maryland, extreme southern Ohio, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and southern Kansas it should not be sown before October. Not only do

the results of experiment show this, but those obtained by practical successful farmers have proven their correctness. In extreme southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma wheat should not be sown until after the first week in October; and this is true of Virginia. October-sown wheat always enjoys the greatest freedom from fly in Maryland. Practically the same corresponding delay in wheat sowing in the fall should be followed to the southward.

There are numbers of natural enemies of the Hessian fly and serious outbreaks are doubtless primarily due to the fact that, owing to conditions not well understood, possibly meteorological, these natural enemies become so reduced as not to be able to control the pest.

From the fact that many successful farmers rarely or never lose a crop of wheat from Hessian fly attack, it is very clear that the results they obtain can also be accomplished by others. If the soil lacks fertility, some quick-acting fertilizer applied at the time of sowing will encourage and facilitate the rapid growth of the wheat plants, and thus some of the objections to late sowing be overcome.

MARKETING BY PARCEL POST.

By CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief, Office of Markets.*

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the benefits that will come to producers through the inauguration of the parcel post. Some are greatly pleased with the prospect of direct marketing of such products as lend themselves to proper distribution by this means and already are availing themselves of the facilities that have been provided. Others see nothing hopeful or promising in the parcel-post system and usually have not tried it at all or have tried it in a very inadequate fashion and without due attention to the many important details of successful marketing in this manner.

It is important to remember that there is nothing automatic about the parcel post. It is merely a vehicle for the transportation and delivery of produce, the successful development of which will depend very largely upon the shipper, though also in part on the purchaser or consumer. This presumes, and with the best of reason, that the Post Office Department will do its part of the work with dispatch and care.

As a method of marketing the parcel post will succeed only in such measure as it accomplishes more efficiently and economically the functions performed by the numerous middle interests of the present system. Its greatest advantage naturally will appear, so far as shipments from the farm are concerned, in those commodities which are produced practically in the condition in which they are finally retailed to the consumer, but even in the case of such products

there must be a well-understood and businesslike agreement as to how fair and reasonable prices are to be arrived at and as to the particular qualities that are to be delivered at the stated prices.

There is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some farmers who have butter, eggs, and other produce to sell to ask prices far above those current in their own rural localities and higher even than those exacted by the fancy retail stores of the cities for products of the same grade. Fundamentally there are only two reasons to persuade the consumer to undertake the additional trouble and uncertainty of securing produce by mail. These are economy in cost and greater freshness of product. No unusual method will ever be popular unless it gives results along one or both of these lines. Producers must be very careful not to overreach in the matter of price. Unless they are willing to share the saving with the consumer who agrees to receive food products which he has not had an opportunity to examine and whose quality and time of delivery will always be subject to a degree of uncertainty, there is little prospect of the wide extension of the parcel-post system which it deserves, so far as the farm is concerned.

Recently the post office at Washington, D. C., has been very active in trying to promote parcel-post marketing, collecting lists of names of farmers and others who have produce to sell, and printing and distributing these lists to patrons of the Washington office who might become purchasers. A few cases with respect to eggs alone will suffice to illustrate this tendency referred to above. One New Jersey farmer offers eggs at 40 cents a dozen the year around; a Pennsylvania farmer in June offers "fresh white sanitary eggs" at \$1 for two dozen; a Virginia farmer offers eggs at Washington quotations plus 10 cents. It is difficult to see how a user of eggs could afford to pay such prices when fresh country eggs are being sold by farmers to country grocers at this moment for prices ranging above and below 20 cents a dozen in trade.

The difference between the country price and the city price must be shared fairly between the producer and the buyer. The latter will not take chances on things that can not be examined and which in some cases may not fulfill the particular need; furthermore, he will not bear the uncertainty as to time of arrival unless there is a gain to him in so doing. On the other hand, much of the consumers' particularity is based on illogical prejudice, so that they, as well as the producers, must standardize their demands and make concessions.

Standardization of products is one of the essential things to parcel-post marketing. Uniformity in quality is almost as important as high quality. It is likely that the most satisfactory way to make

progress along these lines is through the preparation of descriptive specifications for those kinds of produce that will be marketed most largely through parcel post. Only by some such means can the necessary protection be afforded the purchaser as to quality and the producer as to price.

The Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is engaged in a study of standardization which will enable it to publish such grade descriptions as will facilitate ready intercourse.

Farmers should remember that the parcel post works both ways. It is just as useful in having things sent to the farm as in sending products away from the farm. Those who have not tested it as a means of securing things to supply their own needs will be surprised at the convenience and delight of having orders which can be placed by postal card or telephone delivered at the rural free-delivery box in front of the farm.

The practicability of shipping perishable produce is not open to serious question. For many years the investigators in the Department of Agriculture concerned in the introduction, breeding, improvement, and general study of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and other plants have utilized the mails in the shipping of experimental material. In this way everything from the most delicate fruits to vegetables suitable for all winter storage have been shipped from a few miles to several thousand miles. In a great majority of cases, packages and packing have been devised after a few trials which have resulted in delivery in good condition. More recently, definite and carefully planned experiments covering eggs, butter, strawberries, cherries, lettuce, and assorted vegetables have been undertaken.

The tests that have been conducted in the shipping of eggs are described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 594, entitled "Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post," which can be obtained free of charge upon application to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. During the progress of this experiment, and since that time, over 10,000 eggs have been shipped with a loss small enough to constitute a thorough practical demonstration favorable to the method. In the bulletin detailed instructions are given by means of which any farm operator, his wife, or older children could make a beginning in the establishment of a parcel-post egg market. Indeed, many cases of permanent arrangements between producers and consumers whereby shipments have been made regularly for a period of months have already been made. From October of last year to June of the present year the writer secured practically his whole supply from a farm 92 miles distant from Washington, involving a transfer point for all mail. Only two cases of breakage in sufficient quantity to be worthy of comment occurred.

There are numerous types of containers, several of which have proven satisfactory, concerning which information may be obtained by interested persons by applying to the experiment stations in their respective States.

Extensive experiments in the shipping of butter by parcel post have been under way for a number of months. No shipments of less than 2 pounds are made because of the relatively greater expense incident to the shipment of single pounds. It has been sent in 2, 3, 5, and 10 pound parcels, not only from the creameries at which it was produced to the office in Washington, but from Washington to experiment stations throughout the country for examination there and subsequent return. The butter used has been all put up in 1-pound prints, wrapped in regular waterproof butter paper, and placed in paraffined paper cartons such as are most commonly used in the distribution of fancy creamery butter. These cartons are then inserted into corrugated pasteboard containers suitable for accomodating the differing amounts to be shipped, and wrapped with good wrapping paper.

Under ordinary weather conditions practically no difficulty has been experienced in the shipment of butter. The chief problem to be solved, of course, is to prevent the butter from liquefying; mere softening has not proven injurious. The difficulty is somewhat less acute in cold weather than in warm. However, the fact that mail cars must be heated in winter, and that this is accomplished by superheated steam pipes located along the outer walls of the car and behind the mail sacks, tends to make the problem of butter shipment in winter somewhat similar to that in warm weather.

The regulations of the Post Office Department on this subject are of such a nature that it is possible to obviate the trouble to a considerable extent in cold weather by marking butter parcels as follows: "Perishable—Keep away from heating apparatus." Mail clerks are expected to be guided by such instructions and to give perishables special care.

With the growth of the parcel post as a method of shipping perishables it would seem not unlikely that in the future some method of refrigeration on a small scale might be developed. Over ordinary distances and under average conditions butter wrapped as outlined can be shipped without deterioration. It should always be chilled before shipment and chilled again immediately upon receipt by the purchaser. It should be dispatched with attention to the mail schedule so that it will be on the road as short a time as possible, and it is preferable that shipments should be timed to make the greater part of the journey at night, when temperatures are materially lower than during the day.

During the strawberry-shipping season, which is just closing, 28 crates of berries have been handled by the parcel post. Twenty-four of these in 16-quart crates were shipped from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In order to comply with the post-office requirements the crates were fitted with tight bottoms, which would make leakage difficult though not wholly impossible. Parcels of this character weighing over 20 pounds are very generally handled in a manner similar to express and are not put in bags. Those weighing less than 20 pounds are usually placed in mail sacks and the wrapping in either case must be done accordingly. In only two cases did the individual quart boxes containing the berries show sufficient leakage to stain the bottom of the crate itself, and in only one of these cases was there any evidence of leakage on the outside of the crate. Considering the perishable nature of the product and the distance over the ordinary routes of travel from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Washington this test certainly indicates promise, as the berries were received in fully as good condition as would have been the case by any other means of transportation, and were of better quality than berries selling at a higher price at the particular time in the Washington market.

The shipment of the strawberries raised another small but practical point in the relation of the parcel post to domestic economy. The housewife usually plans to do her preserving or other operations on definite days, hence it is important that the shipper and the carrier accomplish the delivery as requested in order that the buyer may be satisfied. Berries intended to be preserved on Wednesday can occasion a great deal of inconvenience if they arrive on Thursday, when the servant is having a holiday, or the home-keeper herself has other engagements. There is small doubt but that over reasonable distances and with the fruit of proper shipping texture, strawberries can be carried quite satisfactorily.

As an experiment in the practicability of shipping in the present 32-quart commercial crate, 3 shipments were made with the crates only three-fourths full to keep them within the weight limit, and in a fourth case as an experiment outside of the present weight limits a full 32-quart crate weighing 56 pounds was shipped. These crates were received in fully as good condition as the 16-quart crates.

Small preliminary experiments with both sweet and sour cherries have been made, but not enough shipments have been conducted to warrant any statement of conclusions.

During the late winter and early spring 8 or 10 barrels of lettuce produced in the experiments of the department on the Arlington farm, conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, were shipped to various parts of the country in 142 parcels. The varieties used in the experiments were the "Boston head" and "Grand Rapids." The

parcels usually contained, depending upon the size of the heads or bunches, from 2 to several dozen heads. The average weight of parcels containing 8 to 10 heads was between 4 and 4½ pounds. The average weight of those containing 6 was about 3 pounds. The parcels were shipped not only in the local zone and to near-by points, but to places as far away as Boston, New York, Toledo, Chicago, Minneapolis, and elsewhere. In spite of the fact that zero weather prevailed during a part of the time when experiments were in progress, the lettuce carried through to destination satisfactorily and with only a small percentage of waste. In the local zone, lettuce from shipments that were kept under observation was perfectly fresh and usable at the end of 7 days. Ordinary corrugated cartons lined with paraffin paper and wrapped with ordinary strong wrapping paper were used for the shipments.

Experiments have also been conducted with parcels containing an assortment of vegetables available at the same time. Such shipments have usually been uniformly successful and present an extension of the hamper system which has been inaugurated to some extent by certain of the express companies. The varying degree of perishableness of different vegetables must be borne in mind in making such shipments.

For the convenience of persons desiring to attempt the establishment of direct marketing contracts and for the information of all persons interested in the cost of shipping by parcel post there is given in Table 5 the rate for the local, first, and second zones of all parcels weighing from 1 to 50 pounds.

TABLE 5.—Parcel postage rates up to 150 miles.

Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.	Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.	Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	18.....	0.14	\$0.22	35.....	0.22	\$0.39
2.....	.06	.06	19.....	.14	.23	36.....	.23	.40
3.....	.06	.07	20.....	.15	.24	37.....	.23	.41
4.....	.07	.08	21.....	.15	.25	38.....	.24	.42
5.....	.07	.09	22.....	.16	.26	39.....	.24	.43
6.....	.08	.10	23.....	.16	.27	40.....	.25	.44
7.....	.08	.11	24.....	.17	.28	41.....	.25	.45
8.....	.09	.12	25.....	.17	.29	42.....	.26	.46
9.....	.09	.13	26.....	.18	.30	43.....	.26	.47
10.....	.10	.14	27.....	.18	.31	44.....	.27	.48
11.....	.10	.15	28.....	.19	.32	45.....	.27	.49
12.....	.11	.16	29.....	.19	.33	46.....	.28	.50
13.....	.11	.17	30.....	.20	.34	47.....	.28	.51
14.....	.12	.18	31.....	.20	.35	48.....	.29	.52
15.....	.12	.19	32.....	.21	.36	49.....	.29	.53
16.....	.13	.20	33.....	.21	.37	50.....	.30	.54
17.....	.13	.21	34.....	.22	.38			

It should be explained that the local zone rates apply to all business originating within the territory of any office, whether it is received on a rural route or from the city branches of the particular post office.

For distances greater than 150 miles a weight limit of 20 pounds applies. Rates for greater distances are not given, as it is believed that the greater proportion of parcel-post patrons will be developed within the 150-mile radius. A parcel for shipment by mail must not exceed 72 inches in length and girth combined. Determine the length between ends and take the girth at the thickest point. If the aggregate of the two is not greater than 72 inches, the parcel will be received for mailing. The name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From" must be placed on every package. From all money-order post offices to offices of the same class parcels may be shipped "Collect on delivery" on the payment of a 10-cent fee, but the value of the package may not exceed \$100.

In Circular No. 3, dated April, 1914, the Division of Classification, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, published a very clear and comprehensive statement of the conditions under which parcel-post shipments may be made, including instructions for preparation and wrapping. This can be obtained by application to the local post office or to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and should be in the possession of every parcel-post patron.

There are many conditions and circumstances under which the use of the parcel post for marketing will not prove economical. There are many others, especially for particular products and under particular conditions, for which parcel-post transportation would seem the only reasonable and economical method. It is not expected that parcel-post marketing will supplant usual methods, but its proper use should certainly make it a valuable supplement to these under all conditions and a check upon other methods when they are not being applied with fairness to either producer or consumer or both.

The first Argentine corn to reach Montreal, Canada, this season arrived on June 20 and consisted of about 200,000 bushels. Some of this is reported to be for local consumption in Canada and some for shipment to the New England States. The ocean rate on corn from Buenos Aires to Montreal at this time was reported at 8.7 cents per bushel of 56 pounds (14s. 6d. per ton). The cargo in question was loaded part at Rosario and part at San Nicolas, Argentine river ports located above Buenos Aires.

The sugar made in Porto Rico from the cane crop of 1913 was reported by the Treasury Department of that island as 398,004 tons (of 2,000 pounds). The production in 1912 was 371,076 tons.

Wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the 5 months ending May 31, 1914, amounted to nearly 68,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity over 20,000,000 bushels came from the United States, about 12,000,000 each from Canada and Australia, about 9,000,000 each from Russia and Argentina, nearly 2,000,000 bushels from British East Indies, and the balance from other countries.

CAR SUPPLY IN RELATION TO MARKETING THE WHEAT CROP OF 1914.

By G. C. WHITE, *Transportation Specialist, Office of Markets.*

Since the publication in the AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK of May 22 of the forecast of the yield of wheat in the United States for 1914, the question of car supply to move the crop has been engaging the attention of the railroads and grain men. Trade journals have called attention to a prospective car shortage, and railway periodicals have pointed out the necessity of having all box cars thoroughly overhauled and put in condition to handle bulk grain.

The Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken some investigations to ascertain to what extent a car shortage this year is anticipated by the grain trade, on what roads shortages are most acutely felt, to what extent the trade keeps in touch with the roads, advising prospective needs, what information is given out by the roads as to ability to fill all orders promptly or steps taken to minimize shortages, and whether or not the car supply keeps pace from year to year with the increasing need for cars. Replies received cover the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. These seven States have for 1914 an estimated wheat yield of 385,000,000 bushels.

The sentiment is by no means universal among the country elevators that there will be a car shortage. The belief that there will be a shortage is most prevalent among the country elevators of Kansas. Expressions from terminal elevator points indicate that there will be a shortage in all States.

Opinions as to the roads on which car shortages are most acutely felt amount to little and are apparently based on the particular road on which a man's elevator is located. One man answers that a certain road is most prompt in furnishing cars and another man names the same road as least prompt. Attention is called to the fact that adequate car supply is sometimes due to the volume of inbound merchandise, which, when unloaded, makes available empties for outbound grain shipments. Points served by more than one road testify that they can get cars even when noncompetitive points are suffering from a shortage.

Information from the country elevators is, for the most part, that their advice to the roads of cars needed is in the form of orders for cars at the time they are wanted. Terminal elevators and large grain dealers, however, have kept in closer touch with the situation and have advised the carriers as far in advance as possible of the prospective needs.

On the part of the roads statements from officials through the press are given to the public, and growers and elevator men are personally advised by local agents, traveling freight agents, and other representatives of all steps taken to minimize shortages. Every purchase of new cars is advertised and assurance is given that all cars are being put in condition to handle bulk grain. In some cases large numbers of stock cars are being temporarily fitted up for handling grain. As far as possible, foreign empties are being held by the grain-carrying roads, and country sidings are being filled with empties for the first rush.

It is the consensus that the increase in car supply does not keep pace from year to year with increasing need for cars.

The average carload of wheat contains 1,250 bushels. On this basis it would require 524,000 cars to move the estimated crop of winter wheat for the entire United States the present year and 308,000 cars to move the crop of the seven States here discussed. However, as noted in the Agricultural Outlook of March 23, 1914, only 58.1 per cent of the wheat produced is shipped out of the county where grown, and on this basis the number of cars required would be 304,444 and 178,948, respectively. On the same basis it would require approximately 432,000 cars to move the entire wheat crop of the United States.

The total number of box cars owned by all the roads in the United States June 30, 1911 (the latest report available), was 990,313. Taking 15 of the principal roads in the seven States covered by our investigations, we find that they had on July 30, 1913, 60,446 miles of road and 223,487 box cars. Their aggregate mileage increase for the two years from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1913, was 3 per cent, the increase in the number of their box cars, 3 per cent, and the increase in the tonnage capacity of their box cars, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The figures for individual roads vary from a decrease of 14 per cent in the number of box cars to an increase of 32 per cent, and in tonnage capacity from a decrease of 5 per cent to an increase of 50 per cent. These 15 roads contain approximately 25 per cent of the entire mileage of the United States and own approximately 22 per cent of all the box cars. The seven States in question produce approximately 40 per cent of all the wheat of the United States. What the percentage of increase is over the 1911 crop is hard to determine for the area served by these 15 railroads, but it is safe to say that it has been far

greater than the percentage of increase in car supply, inasmuch as the estimated yield of winter wheat for the entire United States for 1914 exceeds the 1911 crop by 52 per cent, and the increase in car supply during 1913-14 has been below normal throughout the country.

These figures are given, not as furnishing an exact formula for determining the number of cars needed to move this year's wheat crop and for estimating the shortage in number of cars, but as indicating some of the factors to be taken into consideration in the problem of car supply and car shortage. Other factors are these: The wheat harvest will extend over 3 months or more from about June 10. Doubtless much wheat will be stored after harvest awaiting better prices. Not all the cars of any road serving the wheat belt are available for wheat traffic. The Santa Fe system, for instance, with extensive mileage in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, must necessarily keep a large part of its cars confined to the business of those States. Account must be taken of general commercial conditions also, and of whether the tonnage of other commodities handled in box cars is above or below normal during the wheat movement. Indications this year are for a heavy crop of corn and oats, the movement of both of which commodities will still further complicate the situation as regards wheat.

Even where the entire mileage of a road is confined to wheat-producing territory, many of its cars are absent on other roads, and it may or may not have on its line a sufficient number of foreign cars to offset the absence of its own.

The terms used by different individuals in estimating shortages are by no means uniform. The majority express it in terms of percentage, which is accurate enough if we understand thereby that for a given period only a certain percentage of the cars ordered are furnished. In the long run every man gets all the cars ordered, and from that point of view there is no shortage. No statement of "car shortage" means anything until we know the time limitation and other conditions on which it is based. In its semimonthly bulletins of car surpluses and shortages the American Railway Association lays down the rule that the figures must represent the differences between "cars ordered" on a given day and "cars available." "Cars available" is defined as any empties of the kind ordered, either en route in trains or on sidings, which can be used to fill the orders of that day, and includes also such loaded cars as will be made empty within 24 hours.

The opinion prevails in some sections that any shortage this year will be due more to lack of motive power and terminal facilities than to lack of cars. One of the greatest drawbacks has always been failure to load and unload promptly and too frequent reconsigning

of shipments. The indications are that shippers and carriers are cooperating this year more closely than ever before in their efforts to avert a car shortage in the movement of the wheat crop.

TABLE 6.—*Corn and rye: Acreage, condition, forecast and price of corn, and condition of rye July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.											Rye.	
	Acreage.		Condition July 1.			Forecast 1914 from condition.	Final estimates.		Price July 1.			Condition July 1.	
	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	1913	10-year average.		1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.
	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....	99	16	85	83	87	626	608	694	86	74	78	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	97	21	87	84	87	840	814	967	82	74	78	.....	.....
Vermont.....	100	45	89	84	88	1,802	1,665	1,792	82	73	76	98	92
Massachusetts.....	101	48	87	89	89	1,963	1,944	2,041	97	72	81	96	96
Rhode Island.....	102	11	90	93	92	416	402	430	112	100	97	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	100	61	87	89	89	2,707	2,348	2,755	84	77	77	92	96
New York.....	101	532	86	84	82	19,673	15,020	18,682	81	70	76	92	90
New Jersey.....	99	272	85	87	88	9,710	10,862	10,157	83	71	79	95	94
Pennsylvania.....	100	1,463	87	87	87	58,549	57,057	56,524	79	68	76	93	93
Delaware.....	100	197	83	88	90	5,886	6,206	6,089	80	65	74	91	90
Maryland.....	99	663	86	88	88	22,237	22,110	22,211	76	63	75	92	91
Virginia.....	97	1,921	83	91	90	44,644	51,480	46,959	91	82	86	87	90
West Virginia.....	100	732	81	91	90	19,863	22,692	20,137	92	76	85	90	91
North Carolina.....	100	2,835	85	89	88	49,881	55,282	47,884	98	90	96	88	90
South Carolina.....	100	1,975	82	86	85	35,629	38,512	31,564	102	94	99	86	85
Georgia.....	100	4,066	80	91	88	55,298	63,023	53,482	97	97	98	84	88
Florida.....	102	688	74	95	87	8,146	10,125	8,628	89	93	96	.....	.....
Ohio.....	98	3,822	87	89	84	146,306	146,250	154,651	72	61	67	92	87
Indiana.....	101	4,949	88	88	86	189,448	176,400	186,900	69	59	64	93	88
Illinois.....	99	10,346	88	83	86	376,015	282,150	366,883	68	58	62	90	89
Michigan.....	101	1,692	92	85	82	63,822	56,112	54,829	69	62	68	95	88
Wisconsin.....	103	1,700	90	89	85	62,730	66,825	56,346	64	58	63	95	91
Minnesota.....	106	2,544	81	91	83	82,426	96,000	76,584	56	50	55	89	88
Iowa.....	103	10,248	100	89	87	404,796	338,300	352,236	63	52	57	94	92
Missouri.....	98	7,228	82	85	83	207,444	129,062	200,859	79	63	69	86	88
North Dakota.....	125	469	84	89	83	12,607	10,800	6,938	66	52	61	93	86
South Dakota.....	110	2,904	92	93	86	85,494	67,320	60,509	59	51	56	94	84
Nebraska.....	98	7,458	97	91	85	217,028	114,150	164,878	65	53	57	92	85
Kansas.....	88	6,442	88	81	82	138,890	23,424	129,700	77	58	64	93	76
Kentucky.....	100	3,650	81	90	88	96,086	74,825	92,543	88	72	78	90	88
Tennessee.....	100	3,350	80	88	87	77,720	68,675	80,767	91	76	81	91	87
Alabama.....	102	3,264	76	87	86	48,372	55,360	49,107	97	88	94	76	87
Mississippi.....	104	3,276	74	85	84	53,333	63,000	51,103	86	82	90	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	106	2,014	85	87	82	42,798	41,800	35,131	91	81	82	.....	.....
Texas.....	98	6,664	80	83	78	138,611	163,200	120,286	89	73	82	84	76
Oklahoma.....	90	4,275	75	87	83	73,744	52,250	75,412	77	60	69	95	75
Arkansas.....	99	2,450	68	81	84	40,817	47,025	48,439	90	77	85	88	87
Montana.....	130	36	93	93	90	1,004	882	533	95	72	104	98	95
Wyoming.....	125	21	93	95	87	527	493	268	80	50	69	96	89
Colorado.....	110	462	96	88	86	10,644	6,300	6,409	74	54	72	100	87
New Mexico.....	105	89	96	87	87	2,478	1,572	1,838	90	82	110	.....	.....
Arizona.....	104	18	94	92	89	592	476	457	90	104	105	.....	.....
Utah.....	106	11	96	92	91	359	340	254	90	71	79	100	93
Nevada.....	100	1	96	88	92	34	34	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	140	20	86	93	92	585	448	362	70	81	93	95	95
Washington.....	106	36	90	97	92	972	952	800	75	84	86	96	95
Oregon.....	107	22	93	94	91	634	598	542	75	72	95	92	93
California.....	110	60	97	79	89	2,386	1,815	1,745	94	87	93	99	84
United States	99.3	105,067	85.8	86.9	84.7	2,916,572	2,446,988	2,708,334	75.5	63.2	69.5	92.9	89.5

¹Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 7.—*Winter and spring wheat: Condition and forecast July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.						Spring wheat.					
	Condition July 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Condition July 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.	
	1914	10-year average.	July 1.	June 1.	1913	5-year average 1909-1913.	1914	10-year average.	July 1.	June 1.	1913	5-year average 1909-1913.
	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹
Maine.....	95	97	76	76	76	77	95	97	76	76	76	77
Vermont.....	90	92	24	22	24	24	90	92	24	22	24	24
New York.....	94	86	7,614	7,695	6,800	6,793	94	86	7,614	7,695	6,800	6,793
New Jersey.....	80	91	1,232	1,340	1,408	1,475	80	91	1,232	1,340	1,408	1,475
Pennsylvania.....	87	88	21,915	23,183	21,862	21,290	87	88	21,915	23,183	21,862	21,290
Delaware.....	95	88	1,971	1,929	1,638	1,817	95	88	1,971	1,929	1,638	1,817
Maryland.....	94	87	10,355	9,960	8,113	9,290	94	87	10,355	9,960	8,113	9,290
Virginia.....	90	88	9,815	9,391	10,608	9,171	90	88	9,815	9,391	10,608	9,171
West Virginia.....	92	87	3,170	3,126	3,065	2,952	92	87	3,170	3,126	3,065	2,952
North Carolina.....	93	87	6,592	6,308	7,078	5,936	93	87	6,592	6,308	7,078	5,936
South Carolina.....	83	79	863	846	972	761	83	79	863	846	972	761
Georgia.....	90	84	1,638	1,562	1,708	1,382	90	84	1,638	1,562	1,708	1,382
Ohio.....	92	77	38,456	37,848	35,100	29,238	92	77	38,456	37,848	35,100	29,238
Indiana.....	91	80	42,966	42,494	39,775	30,668	91	80	42,966	42,494	39,775	30,668
Illinois.....	87	80	44,374	41,824	41,888	33,640	87	80	44,374	41,824	41,888	33,640
Michigan.....	93	79	16,104	15,931	12,776	14,220	93	79	16,104	15,931	12,776	14,220
Wisconsin.....	93	88	1,778	1,759	1,749	1,591	93	88	1,778	1,759	1,749	1,591
Minnesota.....	89	88	10,897	10,810	10,530	6,272	89	88	10,897	10,810	10,530	6,272
Iowa.....	91	88	10,897	10,810	10,530	6,272	91	88	10,897	10,810	10,530	6,272
Missouri.....	89	81	40,835	36,706	39,586	31,048	89	81	40,835	36,706	39,586	31,048
North Dakota.....	85	80	68,238	65,349	58,125	45,392	85	80	68,238	65,349	58,125	45,392
South Dakota.....	95	80	151,050	148,029	86,515	73,676	95	80	151,050	148,029	86,515	73,676
Nebraska.....	100	72	10,986	10,370	9,860	9,037	100	72	10,986	10,370	9,860	9,037
Kansas.....	101	83	9,166	8,644	8,400	7,718	101	83	9,166	8,644	8,400	7,718
Kentucky.....	101	83	380	365	374	297	101	83	380	365	374	297
Tennessee.....	85	85	13	14	14	59	85	85	13	14	14	59
Alabama.....	80	73	14,282	16,858	13,650	8,863	80	73	14,282	16,858	13,650	8,863
Mississippi.....	100	70	43,138	41,905	17,500	17,224	100	70	43,138	41,905	17,500	17,224
Texas.....	93	84	1,289	1,252	1,313	999	93	84	1,289	1,252	1,313	999
Oklahoma.....	92	91	13,276	12,973	12,288	7,636	92	91	13,276	12,973	12,288	7,636
Arkansas.....	91	86	1,194	1,168	1,000	654	91	86	1,194	1,168	1,000	654
Montana.....	91	82	5,457	5,133	4,220	3,762	91	82	5,457	5,133	4,220	3,762
Wyoming.....	97	86	7,391	7,089	5,460	5,266	97	86	7,391	7,089	5,460	5,266
Colorado.....	95	86	7,391	7,089	5,460	5,266	95	86	7,391	7,089	5,460	5,266
New Mexico.....	102	86	1,041	1,021	651	530	102	86	1,041	1,021	651	530
Arizona.....	91	95	903	923	928	642	91	95	903	923	928	642
Utah.....	102	91	5,914	5,698	4,600	3,311	102	91	5,914	5,698	4,600	3,311
Nevada.....	97	96	445	437	368	317	97	96	445	437	368	317
Idaho.....	95	94	9,823	10,136	8,494	8,600	95	94	9,823	10,136	8,494	8,600
Washington.....	95	92	32,632	32,062	32,400	24,609	95	92	32,632	32,062	32,400	24,609
Oregon.....	96	91	15,227	14,905	12,305	12,955	96	91	15,227	14,905	12,305	12,955
California.....	95	76	7,946	8,113	4,200	7,047	95	76	7,946	8,113	4,200	7,047
United States.....	94.1	80.2	652,975	638,147	523,561	441,212	92.1	84.4	274,003	262,135	239,819	245,479

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.² 1913 only.³ Four years.

TABLE 8.—All wheat and oats: Stocks on farms and price of wheat; condition, forecast, and price of oats, July 1, with comparisons.

State.	All wheat.									Oats.									
	Stock on farms July 1.						Price July 1.			Condition July 1.	Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price July 1.				
	Per cent of 1913 crop.	1914	1913	Five-year aver- age, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	Five-year aver- age.	1914	Ten-year aver- age.		July 1.	June 1.	1913	Five-year aver- age, 1909-1913.	1914	Five-year aver- age.			
Me.	7.0	5	5	8			120	97	95	5,539	5,358	5,600	5,029	60	61				
N. H.					105			92	93	425	438	420	430	56	62				
Vt.	1.0		0	1	100	102	118	91	94	2,969	3,045	3,081	2,869	58	58				
Mass.								88	94	297	320	315	284	57	57				
R. I.								85	92	56	61	52	57	45	60				
Conn.								87	92	345	329	308	342	52	58				
N. Y.	4.8	326	241	365	98	101	107	89	90	38,384	36,898	42,712	39,681	48	54				
N. J.	6.0	84	73	84	101	100	109	85	88	1,965	1,913	2,030	1,990	49	55				
Pa.	7.0	1,530	1,428	1,282	92	100	106	80	90	30,474	31,546	35,774	34,464	49	54				
Del.	3.5	57	68	60	85	97	107	63	85	89	118	122	119	49	50				
Md.	5.0	406	449	353	85	93	101	70	87	993	1,160	1,260	1,285	51	54				
Va.	5.0	530	464	376	95	105	109	58	86	2,714	3,416	4,192	3,839	55	58				
W. Va.	5.8	177	159	147	100	104	111	57	88	1,724	2,450	2,760	2,558	56	60				
N. C.	5.2	368	255	237	105	107	118	70	85	3,445	3,671	4,485	3,740	62	66				
S. C.	3.5	34	18	34	114	118	122	76	84	7,168	6,925	8,460	7,053	69	69				
Ga.	4.0	68	26	31	123	118	126	79	88	7,912	7,186	9,240	7,810	64	68				
Fla.								72	80	648	603	900	701	65	73				
Ohio.	6.5	2,282	439	1,857	85	98	106	73	85	50,642	51,437	54,360	65,129	40	46				
Ind.	3.6	1,432	403	1,577	76	92	101	65	80	40,841	47,002	36,380	54,666	38	44				
Ill.	2.0	838	265	1,119	72	87	96	68	80	120,748	138,592	104,125	144,625	36	43				
Mich.	6.4	818	371	838	86	96	105	92	85	51,571	50,177	45,090	47,021	40	48				
Wis.	7.0	257	232	187	85	84	97	95	91	84,854	85,515	83,038	74,644	37	44				
Minn.	7.5	5,103	5,497	3,835	78	82	99	91	86	110,656	105,062	112,644	96,426	32	40				
Iowa.	5.8	951	1,156	619	77	82	92	92	86	172,318	172,121	168,360	166,676	34	40				
Mo.	3.5	1,386	998	1,169	71	85	96	60	75	24,990	27,832	26,500	29,307	43	47				
N. Dak.	4.0	3,154	6,616	3,252	78	79	95	94	85	74,083	66,828	57,825	57,063	33	43				
S. Dak.	5.0	1,699	3,131	1,819	77	79	94	90	81	49,866	49,288	42,135	37,027	35	42				
Nebr.	4.0	2,493	2,808	2,394	70	75	88	93	79	67,341	64,835	59,625	54,828	35	41				
Kans.	2.5	2,175	3,322	2,391	70	76	92	86	70	54,801	56,148	34,320	39,612	41	46				
Ky.	2.0	197	158	225	78	84	100	66	78	2,846	3,083	3,168	3,422	52	56				
Tenn.	2.0	168	226	237	85	94	105	73	84	5,516	5,698	6,300	6,126	50	55				
Ala.	2.5	9	11	10	112	114	118	86	86	6,792	6,641	6,662	5,157	63	67				
Miss.	4.0	1	3	2		85	100	86	84	2,927	2,864	2,800	2,146	61	65				
La.								87	84	1,066	1,092	990	746	56	62				
Tex.	3.5	478	331	149	77	87	99	73	76	28,616	32,487	32,500	22,651	42	49				
Okla.	1.0	175	482	346	64	75	90	85	69	32,467	33,422	18,540	18,467	36	46				
Ark.	4.0	53	32	35	86	90	101	80	80	5,518	5,657	6,360	4,569	52	59				
Mont.	5.2	1,075	1,625	577	75	66	92	97	94	25,191	23,914	21,750	18,878	37	54				
Wyo.	6.0	135	164	74	90	87	97	92	92	8,906	8,984	8,360	6,399	50	56				
Colo.	3.5	339	494	383	77	72	95	77	88	10,397	12,924	10,675	10,397	48	57				
N. Mex.	2.0	24	80	38	110	94	118	97	86	1,880	1,812	1,500	1,415	60	58				
Ariz.	1.0	9	18	11	120	112	104	94	92	338	346	301	242	64	74				
Utah.	6.5	417	473	326	80	75	91	99	95	4,419	4,464	4,140	3,825	47	59				
Nev.	6.0	65	40	37	90	120	120	96	96	518	518	473	376	50	79				
Idaho.	6.5	916	728	522	72	72	85	97	96	15,136	15,292	15,112	14,061	35	51				
Wash.	2.3	1,226	1,289	1,089	73	79	87	94	94	14,517	14,404	14,250	13,493	40	52				
Oreg.	4.0	629	736	528	77	82	91	96	92	13,628	13,417	15,228	12,906	37	52				
Cal.	3.5	147	201	267	94	100	102	95	85	8,569	8,930	6,636	6,624	58	59				
U. S.	4.2	32,236	35,515	28,891	76.9	81.4	96.2	84.5	83.7	1,197,105	1,216,223	1,121,768	1,131,175	38.8	45.2				

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 9.—*Barley and flaxseed: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Barley.										Flaxseed.									
	Condi- tion July 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price July 1.		Acreage.		Condi- tion July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condi- tion.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price July 1.						
	10-year average.		July 1.	June 1.		1914	5-year average.	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary 1914.	1914	10-year average.									
	1914																			
Maine.....	P.c. 92	P.c. 94	Bu. ¹ 140	Bu. ¹ 142	Bu. ¹ 118	Cts. 77	Cts. 90	P.c.	Ac. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.					
New Hampshire.....	92	90	26	27	25	95	92													
Vermont.....	90	93	362	376	372	85	87													
New York.....	88	90	1,947	1,936	2,081	71	80													
Pennsylvania.....	83	90	166	182	179	70	69													
Maryland.....	89	91	144	146	121	70	62													
Virginia.....	83	91	274	297	263	77	74													
Ohio.....	80	87	982	1,064	664	55	69													
Indiana.....	85	86	211	220	242	50	68													
Illinois.....	89	91	1,566	1,620	1,603	53	68													
Michigan.....	93	86	2,346	2,306	2,216	60	72													
Wisconsin.....	93	90	20,066	20,045	21,351	51	72	85	8	93	88	112	118	141	160					
Minnesota.....	87	85	35,366	35,718	34,044	42	63	90	315	85	86	2,945	3,315	140	171					
Iowa.....	93	88	10,714	10,322	12,395	50	64	93	26	91	89	279	221	124	172					
Missouri.....	76	85	105	120	140	...	78	80	8	83	83	55	96	...	...			
North Dakota.....	93	85	30,830	28,058	22,700	38	58	85	850	91	86	7,580	8,535	140	172					
South Dakota.....	91	81	22,138	20,975	17,368	43	62	80	340	92	88	3,003	3,842	140	171					
Nebraska.....	93	80	2,837	2,713	1,981	44	57	75	7	75	87	52	24	125	...					
Kansas.....	85	65	5,304	4,802	2,921	53	60	90	45	88	81	336	316	...	156					
Kentucky.....	90	87	79	82	76	72	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	92	88	52	52	62	70	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	85	80	218	221	127	60	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	86	69	187	206	156	...	55	...	...	84	...	...	6	...	...			
Montana.....	96	94	2,313	2,281	1,189	49	72	80	320	93	94	3,244	2,988	122	...					
Wyoming.....	96	93	464	453	327	85	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	98	89	3,987	3,836	2,530	56	70	80	8	92	90	59	40	118	...					
New Mexico.....	98	87	137	133	65	91	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	91	93	1,380	1,441	1,294	40	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	100	95	1,376	1,331	1,006	55	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	98	96	522	528	467	75	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	98	95	7,887	7,875	5,905	47	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	94	93	7,237	7,262	6,522	48	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	92	93	4,153	4,319	3,673	53	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California.....	99	82	45,803	45,341	37,690	56	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States.....	92.6	84.4	211,319	206,430	181,873	47.5	65.3	84.1	1,927	90.5	86.8	17,665	19,501	136.0	170.8					

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 10.—*Tobacco and rice: Acreage, condition, and forecast July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.						Rice.					
	Acreage.		Condi- tion July 1.		Forecast 1914 from con- dition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Acreage.		Condi- tion July 1.		Forecast 1914 from con- dition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.
	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	10-year average.			Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	10-year average.		
P.c.	Acres.	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	P.c.	Acres.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu. ²	
New Hampshire.....	100	100	90	93	166	163						
Vermont.....	100	100	95	93	171	164						
Massachusetts.....	108	6,600	89	94	10,502	9,524						
Connecticut.....	110	20,200	94	96	32,659	28,337						
New York.....	106	4,600	95	92	5,681	4,997						
Pennsylvania.....	85	33,100	86	90	43,838	57,351						
Maryland.....	80	20,000	78	87	12,480	18,663						
Virginia.....	80	160,000	58	86	80,736	135,388						
West Virginia.....	72	10,800	62	88	5,759	12,763						
North Carolina.....	90	225,000	60	80	108,000	127,339	60	200	88	84	5,597	14
South Carolina.....	105	46,000	65	82	27,209	22,027	140	6,900	87	86	168,084	273
Georgia.....	108	1,900	77	90	1,317	1,323	260	1,300	84	88	33,852	64
Florida.....	108	4,300	77	91	3,046	2,987	90	400	80	85	9,600	15
Ohio.....	106	86,800	74	87	63,590	79,966						
Indiana.....	85	13,500	70	84	9,828	18,939						
Illinois.....	75	600	80	86	442	842						
Wisconsin.....	106	45,600	98	92	58,094	47,807						
Missouri.....	80	4,100	76	82	3,428	5,578						
Kentucky.....	105	388,500	64	83	248,640	350,502						
Tennessee.....	86	77,400	58	83	40,403	70,426						
Alabama.....	75	200	65	85	91	153	80	200	85	88	5,610	10
Mississippi.....							90	1,400	85	86	41,650	57
Louisiana.....	110	700	91	86	376	218	85	344,700	86	88	10,968,354	11,775
Texas.....	100	200	90	83	144	159	80	242,400	88	88	8,319,168	9,006
Arkansas.....	90	700	67	85	361	471	88	92,100	83	87	3,287,049	2,730
California.....							250	15,200	95		779,760	² 93
United States.....	94.6	1,151,000	66.0	84.6	756,961	996,087	85.2	704,800	86.5	88.0	23,618,724	24,016

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.² Four years.

TABLE 11.—Potatoes: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price July 1, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.										Sweet potatoes.									
	Acreage.		Condi- tion July 1.		Condi- tion July 1.		Price July 1.		Price July 1.		Acreage.		Condi- tion July 1.		Condi- tion July 1.		Price June 15.		Price June 15.	
	Per cent of 1913.		Preliminary, 1914.		1914		10-year average.		Forecast 1914 from condi- tion.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.		1914		10-year average.		Forecast 1914 from condi- tion.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	
	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....	100	128	92	92	27,085	26,077	65	60												
New Hampshire.....	100	17	90	92	2,142	2,298	95	78												
Vermont.....	100	25	90	92	3,150	3,414	68	72												
Massachusetts.....	100	27	90	90	3,256	2,922	105	91												
Rhode Island.....	103	5	94	91	658	600	120	93												
Connecticut.....	102	24	91	92	2,621	2,437	110	91												
New York.....	102	367	91	91	36,737	36,288	90	69												
New Jersey.....	98	92	81	91	8,346	8,438	112	97	95	22	81	88	2,726	3,066			88			
Pennsylvania.....	101	268	87	91	22,383	22,653	89	83	98	1	88	89	114	117			101			
Delaware.....	98	11	72	89	847	946	95	98	93	5	84	90	588	657	70					
Maryland.....	101	43	75	90	3,225	3,383	90	81	102	8	87	88	974	999						
Virginia.....	101	106	58	88	6,148	8,137	95	81	95	31	76	89	2,709	3,771	75	100				
West Virginia.....	100	48	62	91	3,006	3,889	107	93	98	2	78	88	193	210		115				
North Carolina.....	100	30	62	87	1,693	2,349	96	88	95	76	77	89	6,437	7,737	92	88				
South Carolina.....	105	10	65	84	656	816	133	118	95	48	73	87	3,819	4,508	92	79				
Georgia.....	100	12	70	87	764	928	110	114	95	79	78	88	6,162	7,111	88	86				
Florida.....	110	13	85	87	1,149	918	129	123	90	19	74	88	1,729	2,278	98	85				
Ohio.....	99	158	76	87	11,888	16,193	115	79	98	1	82	87	101	110	124	134				
Indiana.....	100	75	70	86	5,145	7,222	103	85	100	1	81	86	101	118	110	127				
Illinois.....	99	124	65	84	7,738	9,921	126	95	95	8	69	86	662	841	144	144				
Michigan.....	104	364	91	90	37,099	35,273	67	53												
Wisconsin.....	103	304	91	90	33,197	31,625	60	52												
Minnesota.....	101	278	83	88	28,612	25,885	65	58												
Iowa.....	98	147	91	88	13,377	13,227	120	90	93	2	86	90	198	196		181				
Missouri.....	102	87	55	80	4,402	6,034	114	114	91	6	72	84	475	639	100	118				
North Dakota.....	101	61	92	89	6,454	4,797	66	70												
South Dakota.....	103	62	94	90	5,362	4,217	72	87												
Nebraska.....	99	117	91	85	9,582	7,231	124	114								192				
Kansas.....	98	72	78	78	4,774	4,148	120	135	98	5	88	86	462	437		142				
Kentucky.....	102	51	50	87	2,422	4,000	126	98	95	9	77	89	693	941	100	101				
Tennessee.....	99	38	55	86	1,839	2,691	118	92	94	19	75	88	1,411	1,997	110	109				
Alabama.....	100	18	70	89	1,184	1,245	106	107	90	63	70	87	4,763	6,014	84	88				
Mississippi.....	99	12	72	88	864	801	96	100	89	49	75	86	3,863	4,976	80	86				
Louisiana.....	95	24	82	85	1,673	1,457	85	81	95	57	81	88	4,663	5,007	80	74				
Texas.....	98	44	74	78	2,605	2,691	86	99	103	52	83	83	3,884	2,924	125	115				
Oklahoma.....	99	32	87	78	2,227	1,604	93	114	95	6	84	87	479	352						
Arkansas.....	96	24	65	83	1,404	1,919	95	94	90	18	67	87	1,290	1,813	110	98				
Montana.....	102	37	94	93	5,565	4,215	62	80												
Wyoming.....	105	13	90	92	1,755	1,094	100	103												
Colorado.....	97	78	94	90	9,832	8,161	90	94												
New Mexico.....	120	11	95	88	993	644	135	115												
Arizona.....	112	1	94	90	99	97	148	144												
Utah.....	103	21	92	92	3,574	2,722	54	72												
Nevada.....	105	12	94	94	1,940	1,369	82	107												
Idaho.....	100	24	86	94	5,409	5,232	60	80												
Washington.....	98	50	95	94	9,248	8,636	47	84												
Oregon.....	98	49	92	94	6,311	6,408	46	90												
California.....	110	75	95	90	10,474	9,375	76	97	103	6	97	93	978	805	150	173				
United States.....	101.1	3,708	83.6	88.7	360,614	356,627	81.5	76.2	94.9	593	77.1	87.3	49,474	57,628	92.5	93.2				

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 12.—Condition of products named and price of hay July 1, with comparisons.

State.	Hay (all).				Timothy.		Clover.	Alfalfa.	Millet.	Pasture.	Kafir corn.	Canadian peas.	Cow-peas.					
	Condition July 1.		Price July 1.		Condition July 1.													
	1914	6-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Me.	P.c.	P.c.	Dols.	Dols.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
N. H.	90	87	13.40	14.62	90	91	90	90	79	90	87	93	94	90	93	90	92	94
Vt.	90	83	17.80	17.02	91	88	88	86	65	91	88	83	93	90	82	90	82	90
Mass.	75	88	15.70	14.38	74	90	74	87	70	85	88	84	91	88	84	91	84	90
R. I.	81	88	20.50	21.12	84	91	79	90	90	90	88	84	91	88	84	91	84	90
	75	89	21.00	23.16	76	91	69	91	90	90	88	72	91	88	72	91	84	90
Conn.	82	87	20.00	22.58	83	90	74	91	90	90	88	87	91	87	91	87	91	90
N. Y.	78	80	15.00	15.62	78	83	74	84	90	89	81	83	87	89	84	87	87	90
N. J.	74	84	20.40	19.48	76	83	70	81	87	90	80	84	79	84	84	87	94	91
Pa.	80	82	14.50	15.98	80	83	75	81	88	89	83	86	84	87	84	87	91	90
Del.	72	81	14.20	16.02	65	80	71	79	78	88	83	86	83	83	83	83	80	80
Md.	70	77	14.00	16.08	69	80	69	76	89	87	85	85	71	83	85	89	89	88
Va.	48	79	17.30	15.96	45	80	50	80	72	84	65	85	52	89	65	89	74	86
W. Va.	60	79	17.00	15.98	58	80	63	83	77	87	70	84	62	90	68	89	75	90
N. C.	68	86	18.00	15.96	65	86	69	86	75	87	80	88	66	89	68	84	75	87
S. C.	72	85	20.00	19.10	65	86	70	87	75	89	76	84	68	87	70	84	77	85
Ga.	75	88	17.50	18.48	61	90	68	89	75	88	72	88	72	89	77	80	80	87
Fla.	78	90	18.20	17.26	74	84	74	84	81	83	87	88	78	88	83	88	81	88
Ohio	72	79	12.80	14.32	71	79	74	80	89	87	75	85	76	89	80	90	70	88
Ind.	65	80	13.40	13.32	64	80	63	79	85	86	70	84	70	87	65	82	76	86
Ill.	58	79	14.60	13.22	58	79	59	82	85	88	71	84	60	86	80	86	60	85
Mich.	81	81	11.70	13.50	82	81	80	82	89	84	89	86	91	87	93	87	91	86
Wis.	98	85	10.10	12.14	97	85	97	86	95	87	84	88	102	90	83	88	90	88
Minn.	96	77	7.00	8.24	95	83	96	82	91	84	93	84	97	88	84	91	88	89
Iowa	83	81	10.00	9.74	81	81	84	81	85	89	94	86	91	88	93	98	87	89
Mo.	45	76	15.00	11.20	40	74	45	80	80	86	65	77	50	81	74	80	70	85
N. Dak.	97	81	6.50	6.62	93	84	94	86	98	86	92	84	97	89	104	90	...	...
S. Dak.	97	75	6.80	7.14	94	82	93	83	98	85	94	84	98	85	94	92	91	92
Nebr.	96	80	7.40	8.36	94	83	92	87	97	86	94	82	96	86	92	84	...	...
Kans.	80	80	9.10	8.08	77	80	74	84	89	84	86	77	80	86	89	81	89	84
Ky.	62	78	17.00	14.80	60	79	59	81	79	87	65	82	59	87	...	...	70	86
Tenn.	62	82	17.80	15.14	60	84	60	85	75	87	65	83	56	88	60	68	71	87
Ala.	69	87	16.00	14.02	75	88	74	89	80	89	73	86	65	90	65	72	75	87
Miss.	70	86	12.90	12.26	...	...	...	68	85	70	84	76	83	70	90	73	75	86
La.	85	88	12.10	11.72	...	...	...	86	88	90	89	91	85	88	91	90	75	86
Tex.	94	81	10.50	10.98	...	...	...	...	91	83	86	77	96	88	95	82	81	84
Okla.	79	78	8.00	8.04	...	...	...	85	85	84	84	79	79	76	86	86	92	85
Ark.	68	82	13.00	12.26	64	82	70	84	80	88	63	83	64	90	70	84	70	86
Mont.	97	93	8.30	10.64	95	93	95	95	95	95	91	91	98	97	...	95	95	...
Wyo.	96	89	8.00	9.74	97	92	96	90	96	90	91	83	101	94	...	98	98	...
Colo.	102	87	9.00	10.46	99	92	97	89	102	84	95	87	101	91	97	86	98	90
N. Mex.	96	89	10.50	11.62	99	86	93	85	96	89	92	84	98	80	96	82	92	...
Ariz.	90	92	15.20	11.06	...	...	...	...	89	93	91	88	87	82	90	94	...	...
Utah	92	89	8.80	8.86	95	94	96	94	85	83	...	98	93	55	...	95	84	83
Nev.	99	95	9.60	11.46	100	97	100	94	98	93	...	99	97	...	...	96	...	...
Idaho	92	93	7.80	9.02	88	94	95	95	93	92	90	...	96	98	...	95	96	90
Wash.	95	93	10.40	12.98	94	93	96	95	95	94	93	...	95	95	...	94	96	92
Oreg.	95	90	8.40	10.42	94	92	95	93	90	92	97	98	97	95	...	90	92	94
Cal.	94	82	8.50	11.58	100	90	98	92	99	93	...	99	87	97	91	95	88	91
U. S.	80.8	81.9	12.01	12.59	72.7	82.2	69.7	81.9	93.3	87.5	82.1	81.5	82.1	87.6	90.5	83.9	...	...

TABLE 13.—Fruits: Condition July 1, with comparisons.

State.	Apples.		Peaches.		Pears.		Grapes.		Blackberries.		Raspberries.		Watermelons.		Cantaloupes.		Strawberries.	
	Condition July 1.																Production. ¹	
	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	6-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Maine.....	85	79	...	...	84	81	...	...	90	94	90	90	...	...	...	...	94	91
New Hampshire.....	80	77	15	72	66	80	86	85	88	94	88	90	...	...	80	...	92	86
Vermont.....	84	77	...	...	55	78	75	85	90	91	88	90	...	...	...	84	88	88
Massachusetts.....	80	77	25	65	73	78	87	85	87	91	87	88	82	64	...	85	82	86
Rhode Island.....	80	76	60	65	80	80	90	86	85	93	81	90	78	...	80	85	66	90
Connecticut.....	74	77	41	68	70	80	85	83	80	94	85	92	80	82	85	86	77	88
New York.....	75	71	20	60	55	71	80	83	86	90	85	88	83	82	82	81	88	85
New Jersey.....	81	64	86	62	78	66	90	85	84	89	84	88	79	81	78	81	69	83
Pennsylvania.....	73	63	59	54	68	64	89	77	85	88	88	88	81	78	82	80	81	82
Delaware.....	81	63	72	54	45	51	89	83	75	85	75	82	80	80	76	79	66	78
Maryland.....	74	61	73	55	67	58	91	80	83	88	84	85	81	79	84	78	70	77
Virginia.....	65	54	56	50	53	50	84	84	75	90	68	86	70	79	70	80	62	80
West Virginia.....	73	51	64	49	56	46	86	75	72	86	75	84	72	78	71	79	68	78
North Carolina.....	75	58	75	56	65	52	88	84	82	91	81	87	75	81	74	80	65	84
South Carolina.....	68	57	73	61	59	59	85	81	72	88	75	84	75	78	74	77	65	82
Georgia.....	65	55	77	64	57	54	81	84	72	90	67	89	75	82	74	80	69	83
Florida.....	...	...	75	69	67	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	82	68	76	86	81
Ohio.....	65	50	52	44	62	53	88	78	75	84	79	83	79	77	82	80	71	74
Indiana.....	45	52	52	49	50	53	86	83	72	84	74	81	78	79	82	80	65	73
Illinois.....	42	50	58	45	53	46	83	80	68	80	71	78	74	81	73	81	59	76
Michigan.....	76	66	50	54	74	64	89	79	90	87	91	86	87	80	86	80	89	80
Wisconsin.....	62	68	...	65	95	70	93	81	97	86	94	84	92	83	90	83	89	84
Minnesota.....	55	69	...	...	...	...	88	83	89	83	84	82	86	76	86	76	84	76
Iowa.....	37	56	65	37	58	41	87	80	84	81	82	78	87	83	89	83	71	76
Missouri.....	54	50	55	43	55	40	75	76	60	74	62	69	73	74	70	74	59	68
North Dakota.....	84	...	...	...	...	...	85	77	95	...	85	...	90	75	90	...	91	78
South Dakota.....	62	70	...	...	...	...	85	77	95	...	90	78	87	78	87	77	77	77
Nebraska.....	57	58	44	39	60	48	76	76	87	76	84	75	89	76	89	77	69	76
Kansas.....	56	52	50	43	56	48	70	74	70	72	75	69	81	75	85	74	68	66
Kentucky.....	62	54	73	50	62	50	84	82	74	86	74	82	72	79	72	79	67	78
Tennessee.....	50	50	62	50	50	45	76	76	74	90	74	83	71	80	70	80	72	82
Alabama.....	59	57	54	60	50	53	79	78	73	88	74	83	72	81	71	79	77	86
Mississippi.....	57	57	55	60	57	55	76	78	75	88	65	84	75	78	71	76	80	86
Louisiana.....	60	60	45	63	55	64	78	82	81	85	80	84	76	80	75	80	86	87
Texas.....	68	66	25	59	50	61	70	77	79	78	75	76	76	78	76	77	73	80
Oklahoma.....	60	65	20	60	30	54	70	77	66	76	68	73	75	78	77	77	77	75
Arkansas.....	65	60	48	62	54	48	78	78	58	83	58	80	65	78	64	79	71	81
Montana.....	83	84	...	...	80	75	...	...	89	...	91	86	85	84	84	78	90	86
Wyoming.....	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	98	90	90	94	...	95	87
Colorado.....	94	70	95	52	86	58	92	76	98	81	97	84	91	80	88	81	97	81
New Mexico.....	86	64	72	54	78	62	88	74	96	...	96	...	87	84	87	82	95	76
Arizona.....	78	62	80	65	87	75	86	82	99	...	...	...	91	89	94	88	100	89
Utah.....	98	76	97	67	92	67	99	84	95	90	98	88	92	84	93	82	96	83
Nevada.....	87	67	83	53	85	66	100	66	99	...	97	...	95	...	98	...	95	78
Idaho.....	77	81	63	58	71	76	67	83	87	91	90	93	70	86	68	86	86	90
Washington.....	86	82	65	70	81	81	91	89	93	94	94	94	82	85	82	86	89	89
Oregon.....	77	80	71	69	71	76	89	90	92	94	93	94	83	83	85	85	88	88
California.....	84	79	85	74	82	78	94	93	97	94	93	92	93	87	95	88	95	90
United States.....	64.2	59.4	56.2	56.6	62.4	61.8	89.9	86.9	77.3	84.2	84.7	84.4	76.3	79.5	80.2	79.4	74.2	79.6

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 14.—*Tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, lima beans, peanuts, hops: Condition July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Toma- toes.		Cabbages.		Onion.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Peanuts.		Hops.							
	Condition July 1.																			
	1914		8-year average.		1914		8-year average.		1914		7-year average.		1914		8-year average.		1914		8-year average.	
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	
Maine.....	83	89	88	90	85	89	89	91	89	91	89	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	88	86	85	88	85	88	91	89	95	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	85	90	87	91	82	90	92	91	75	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	86	87	86	88	89	87	86	89	88	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	92	88	88	89	85	88	90	90	90	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	87	89	86	91	84	90	84	91	88	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	92	87	88	88	87	88	91	89	88	87	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	85	89	81	90	82	90	80	88	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	84	85	86	88	87	91	82	88	85	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	70	86	73	90	80	91	75	.....	80	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	74	85	81	87	85	89	84	82	83	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	64	88	60	89	71	92	54	85	65	85	83	83	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	76	89	76	90	80	91	73	86	76	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	73	89	64	89	74	92	65	86	68	88	82	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	70	86	65	86	71	88	65	85	70	84	75	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	70	89	60	88	72	90	66	85	65	88	80	88	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	77	82	82	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	82	87	82	89	85	90	80	88	81	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	77	86	73	87	81	88	80	86	76	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	72	87	67	86	76	88	74	86	74	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	88	85	89	86	88	86	89	90	86	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	92	87	93	87	94	89	90	90	90	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	90	83	88	84	90	87	89	88	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	91	89	86	88	91	91	88	88	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	67	82	58	81	74	85	68	80	68	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	87	77	88	81	92	86	93	86	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	91	77	90	81	93	84	93	84	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	91	82	87	82	93	85	90	85	88	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	84	82	77	79	89	84	90	78	84	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	70	89	64	89	80	91	63	85	66	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	69	88	62	89	76	92	65	86	56	85	70	83	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	69	87	66	87	81	91	64	86	67	87	78	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	71	85	65	83	77	88	73	86	70	86	80	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	80	85	75	83	79	86	83	83	80	86	81	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	75	78	78	77	80	84	88	80	84	80	77	84	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	76	80	68	77	87	84	80	78	79	76	78	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	62	86	59	82	77	89	58	80	55	80	67	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	91	79	93	92	93	93	90	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	92	81	92	91	96	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	90	82	93	87	94	90	96	86	95	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91	78	91	82	92	90	94	87	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	86	86	87	88	87	91	91	88	.....	.....	95	92	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	95	84	96	90	99	93	96	86	97	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	88	79	95	88	96	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	70	86	91	93	94	94	74	90	71	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	87	84	90	90	91	91	87	88	94	89	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	89	86	90	94	94	92	89	90	95	89	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
California.....	93	91	94	91	96	93	96	89	92	91	95	90	.....	86	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	77.0	86.2	81.4	87.2	84.7	88.8	89.5	88.8	77.9	85.7	80.8	86.4	91.4	88.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 15.—Condition of sorghum, sugar beets, sugar cane, broom corn; weight per fleece and price of wool, with comparisons.

State.	Sorghum.			Sugar beets.		Sugar cane.		Wool.					Broom corn.	
	Acreage, per cent of 1913.	Condition July 1.		Condition July 1.		Condition July 1.		Weight per fleece.			Price June 15.		Condition July 1.	
		1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	3-year average.	1914	8-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....								6.1	6.1	6.0	21	20		
New Hampshire.....								6.1	6.2	6.0	19	19		
Vermont.....								6.5	6.1	6.6	20	19		
Massachusetts.....								6.2	6.2	6.1	20			
Rhode Island.....								4.9	5.1	5.1				
Connecticut.....								5.5	5.2	5.0				
New York.....								6.2	6.5	6.3	20	19		
New Jersey.....								5.5	5.2	5.3		17		
Pennsylvania.....								5.9	6.1	5.9	21	20		
Delaware.....								5.4	5.4	5.2				
Maryland.....								6.0	5.5	5.4	23	21		
Virginia.....	93	74	85					4.6	4.6	4.5	22	21		
West Virginia.....	90	73	87					5.1	4.6	4.7	24	21		
North Carolina.....	95	80	88					3.9	3.9	3.6	21	20		
South Carolina.....	94	75	86			77	84	3.9	3.7	3.4	17	15		
Georgia.....	95	79	89			80	88	2.8	2.9	2.8	19	19		
Florida.....	99	85	86			80	88	3.1	3.1	3.1	19	19		
Ohio.....	95	84	86	80	85			6.5	6.7	6.4	24	20		
Indiana.....	95	81	84	78	88			6.4	6.5	6.5	22	20		
Illinois.....	90	76	83	92	91			7.0	7.5	7.3	20	18	77	83
Michigan.....	98	77	81	92	87			6.8	6.8	6.8	23	19		
Wisconsin.....	95	88	87	92	90			7.1	7.3	7.1	21	18		
Minnesota.....	95	86	83	86	87			7.4	7.2	6.8	18	16		
Iowa.....	93	94	89	94	90			7.5	7.9	7.2	19	18		
Missouri.....	97	74	83					6.7	6.3	6.4	20	19	64	78
North Dakota.....								7.5	7.2	6.7	16	15		
South Dakota.....	115	80						7.4	7.3	6.9	16	16		
Nebraska.....	100	96	86	94	88			7.6	7.4	7.0	16	14	100	82
Kansas.....	100	90	84	89	87			7.0	6.9	7.0	15	15	90	78
Kentucky.....	95	73	86					4.7	4.6	4.8	21	20		
Tennessee.....	95	73	87					4.2	4.2	4.0	19	19	68	83
Alabama.....	98	76	86			77	88	3.8	3.3	3.1	16	18		
Mississippi.....	98	77	85			79	88	3.6	3.8	3.5	16	16		
Louisiana.....	92	81	85			81	89	4.0	3.5	3.6	16	14		
Texas.....	97	92	83			86	86	6.5	6.3	6.0	15	14	90	80
Oklahoma.....	95	86	89					5.9	5.6	5.9	16	17	82	80
Arkansas.....	90	71	87			66	87	4.5	4.2	3.8	16	16		
Montana.....				93	92			7.8	7.5	7.5	18	18		
Wyoming.....				97	88			8.0	8.3	7.8	18	15		
Colorado.....	103	95	88	98	90			5.4	5.3	5.9	16	14	90	85
New Mexico.....	105	96	88	90	89			5.9	5.7	5.7	16	13	95	
Arizona.....	80	90	91					6.7	6.8	6.6	15	15		
Utah.....	98	98	92	97	92			7.4	7.2	7.3	15	15		
Nevada.....				90				7.4	7.5	7.3	15	14		
Idaho.....	105	96		91	94			7.8	7.7	7.6	17	16		
Washington.....	110	94		92	94			8.0	8.3	8.0	16	14		
Oregon.....				86	92			8.0	8.2	8.0	17	15		
California.....				95	92			6.5	5.8	5.6	17	14		
United States.....	95.4	79.6	85.3	92.6	89.8	80.8	88.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	18.4	16.6	82.7	80.5

TABLE 16.—Prices paid to producers of agricultural products June 15.¹

State.	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Eggs.		Milch cows.		Horses.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.
Maine.....	Dols. 7.70	Dols. 7.38	Dols. 7.50	Dols. 7.28	Dols. 8.10	Dols. 7.78	Dols. 5.00	Dols. 4.88	Cts. 24	Cts. 23	Dols. 56.30	Dols. 50.80	Dols. 220	Dols. 202
New Hampshire.....	8.40	7.62	7.00	6.02	8.40	7.22	5.00	5.70	24	24	58.00	53.40	175	186
Vermont.....	7.60	7.00	6.10	4.95	7.50	6.35	3.70	4.12	20	21	53.30	48.10	180	167
Massachusetts.....	9.00	8.75	6.50	6.00	9.50	8.88	.....	.....	28	28	70.00	56.88	245	197
Rhode Island.....	9.60	8.50	.....	.....	10.00	8.37	4.70	.....	27	30	76.00	62.22	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	11.50	8.80	8.00	7.37	10.00	8.83	.....	.....	25	27	72.00	53.75	195	206
New York.....	7.80	7.30	6.00	5.38	8.80	7.65	4.50	4.18	22	22	66.00	54.58	175	182
New Jersey.....	8.60	8.02	6.70	6.08	10.00	8.45	.....	.....	26	25	71.50	57.52	182	194
Pennsylvania.....	8.00	7.80	7.20	6.52	8.70	7.62	5.00	4.88	22	21	64.70	50.15	176	178
Delaware.....	8.70	8.73	6.00	5.80	10.00	9.00	5.60	5.23	21	20	56.60	44.17	145	143
Maryland.....	7.70	7.45	7.50	5.72	9.60	8.00	4.50	4.85	19	18	56.00	39.30	140	145
Virginia.....	7.70	7.02	6.30	4.95	8.20	6.80	4.50	4.12	18	17	49.80	38.40	143	144
West Virginia.....	8.10	7.45	6.70	5.20	8.20	6.73	4.60	4.15	19	18	59.00	41.65	150	144
North Carolina.....	8.20	7.45	5.20	4.20	6.50	5.22	4.00	4.42	18	16	41.00	33.68	160	152
South Carolina.....	7.70	7.28	4.60	4.18	5.30	4.98	5.20	5.18	20	18	41.00	36.52	174	179
Georgia.....	7.80	7.22	4.80	3.92	5.40	4.50	4.20	4.52	18	17	39.50	33.08	157	162
Florida.....	6.90	6.42	5.30	4.60	6.00	6.25	.....	4.75	21	21	45.40	40.38	145	148
Ohio.....	7.70	7.38	7.10	5.85	8.40	7.18	4.40	4.02	18	18	63.00	49.12	156	166
Indiana.....	7.60	7.38	6.80	5.50	7.60	6.70	4.10	4.05	17	17	55.50	46.32	145	155
Illinois.....	7.50	7.28	7.00	5.78	8.00	6.78	4.40	4.10	16	16	62.50	51.08	145	155
Michigan.....	7.60	7.28	6.60	5.35	8.00	6.80	4.40	4.50	19	18	60.30	46.35	169	172
Wisconsin.....	7.50	7.25	5.80	4.68	7.90	6.70	4.50	4.40	17	17	66.50	51.88	170	172
Minnesota.....	7.30	7.05	6.10	4.78	7.40	6.02	4.70	4.48	16	16	62.10	43.92	156	165
Iowa.....	7.50	7.28	7.40	5.95	8.30	6.38	4.70	4.70	16	15	62.40	49.95	154	168
Missouri.....	7.70	7.08	6.80	5.55	7.70	6.32	4.40	4.15	14	14	57.00	47.58	115	132
North Dakota.....	6.90	6.80	5.90	4.80	7.50	6.25	4.70	4.72	15	15	64.20	47.10	137	158
South Dakota.....	7.20	7.02	6.60	5.32	7.80	6.05	4.70	4.45	15	16	66.60	45.95	129	148
Nebraska.....	7.40	7.12	6.90	5.90	8.10	6.68	5.60	5.08	15	14	66.40	49.48	125	137
Kansas.....	7.50	7.15	6.70	5.82	7.60	6.60	5.20	5.02	15	14	62.00	49.60	117	134
Kentucky.....	7.30	6.98	6.30	5.08	7.20	6.15	3.80	3.78	15	15	52.50	40.70	125	134
Tennessee.....	7.20	6.65	5.80	4.35	7.00	5.42	3.90	3.68	15	14	49.30	37.70	140	147
Alabama.....	7.00	6.65	4.60	3.28	5.20	4.15	4.10	3.65	16	15	38.80	31.05	137	138
Mississippi.....	6.50	6.48	4.60	3.60	5.90	4.32	4.00	3.98	16	16	40.50	30.50	119	119
Louisiana.....	6.50	5.80	5.50	4.12	6.00	5.02	5.50	4.98	18	16	40.00	32.35	90	92
Texas.....	7.10	6.55	5.00	4.42	6.40	5.30	5.00	4.38	15	13	55.50	43.45	91	96
Oklahoma.....	7.10	6.92	5.70	4.78	6.90	5.95	4.60	4.42	14	14	56.20	43.72	97	110
Arkansas.....	6.40	5.92	4.80	3.70	5.90	5.35	3.90	3.55	16	14	44.00	32.20	102	114
Montana.....	7.80	7.82	6.80	6.12	9.00	7.85	5.10	5.78	22	25	81.00	57.20	138	140
Wyoming.....	8.00	7.50	7.40	5.38	10.50	7.10	5.70	5.33	23	21	75.00	57.95	100	118
Colorado.....	7.70	7.30	7.00	5.95	9.30	8.12	4.50	5.05	21	21	70.00	55.52	102	126
New Mexico.....	7.60	7.35	7.50	5.50	9.00	7.00	4.50	4.90	24	23	63.50	56.48	72	87
Arizona.....	7.90	8.05	6.10	5.38	7.90	6.67	3.90	4.17	31	29	97.00	61.65	117	112
Utah.....	7.00	7.68	6.00	5.48	9.00	8.30	5.00	5.00	20	29	70.00	47.48	130	122
Nevada.....	8.30	7.90	6.50	5.93	7.00	7.07	5.00	4.92	30	30	75.00	62.50	150	115
Idaho.....	7.10	7.12	6.00	5.15	8.00	7.40	4.40	4.78	19	22	78.00	54.12	130	141
Washington.....	7.20	7.65	6.60	5.68	7.70	7.70	5.10	4.75	22	23	77.00	62.08	140	150
Oregon.....	7.10	7.65	6.70	5.68	7.90	7.38	4.70	4.68	23	22	74.30	53.52	82	128
California.....	8.00	7.18	6.60	5.88	7.80	6.72	4.80	4.92	24	23	74.70	55.32	125	158
United States.....	7.43	7.10	6.32	5.22	7.69	6.54	4.70	4.76	17.6	16.9	59.82	47.09	136.40	146.54

¹ Hogs, cattle, calves, and sheep, dollars per 100 pounds; horses and cows, dollars per head; eggs, cents per dozen.

TABLE 17.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	June 15—					July 15—		May 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.43	\$7.61	\$6.65	\$5.66	\$8.46	\$7.81	\$6.64	\$7.60	\$7.45	\$6.79
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.32	6.02	5.23	4.43	5.20	5.98	5.44	6.33	6.01	5.36
Veal calves.....do.....	7.69	7.53	6.33	5.72	6.57	7.46	6.33	7.59	7.17	6.23
Sheep.....do.....	4.70	4.84	4.52	4.24	5.44	4.20	4.21	4.87	4.91	4.74
Lambs.....do.....	6.47	6.36	6.02	5.51	7.13	6.05	5.73	6.49	6.66	6.16
Milch cows.....per head..	59.82	55.20	45.84	43.86	43.46	54.80	45.41	59.85	54.80	45.63
Horses.....do.....	136.00	146.00	145.00	145.00	151.00	143.00	142.00	139.00	145.00	144.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.138	.139	.140	.133	.132	.139	.139	.137	.138	.137
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	.184	.156	.187	.155	.195	.159	.189	.172	.163	.178
Maple sugar.....do.....	.122	.121	.116	.....	.....	.....	.117	.123	.123	.116
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.12	1.09	1.05	.....	.....	.....	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.09
Apples.....per bushel.....	1.36	1.01	1.08	1.35	1.12	.86	.82	1.46	.94	1.29
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.051	.050	.052	.052	.054	.051	.049	.051	.047	.049
Beans.....per bushel.....	2.23	2.23	2.62	2.19	2.29	2.22	2.47	2.31	2.18	2.52
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.92	.91	1.11	.94	.77	.89	1.13	.93	.93	1.19
Cabbage.....per 100 pounds..	2.61	2.18	2.67	2.46	2.19	2.64	2.29	2.05	1.58	2.98
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.41	.96	1.55	1.34	1.06	1.02	1.14	1.53	.87	1.77
Clover seed.....do.....	7.96	9.77	11.69	8.80	7.24	9.78	10.64	7.87	10.74	12.53
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.23	1.77	6.68	5.24	.....	1.94	5.96	2.38	1.76	7.16
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.83	8.08	8.47	.....	.....	8.20	8.32	6.77	8.21	.....
Broom corn.....per ton.....	88.00	61.00	79.00	69.00	151.00	57.00	85.00	85.00	53.00	83.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	23.62	21.54	19.24	23.38	.....	21.37	19.04	23.56	21.88	19.21
Hops.....per pound.....	.....	.141	.....	.226	.....	.148	.....	.218	.134	.372
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.86	12.47	13.49	.....	.....	12.12	12.82	9.77	12.90	.....
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.98	2.44	7.37	.....	.....	2.57	6.59	2.97	2.40	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.31	9.73	10.25	.....	.....	9.41	10.07	8.38	9.75	.....
Bran.....per ton.....	27.75	24.67	29.35	25.87	25.37	24.65	28.41	28.08	24.59	30.18

TABLE 18.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	July 1, 1914.	June, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis..	\$0.76½-\$0.77½	\$0.75½-\$0.97	\$0.93-\$0.98½	\$0.93-\$1.07	\$1.06-\$1.19
No. 2 red winter, Chicago....	.79½-.80	.78½-.96½	.94-1.00½	.93-1.08	1.06-1.13½
No. 2 red winter, New York 1	.99-1.00	.96½-1.10	1.04-1.11½	1.08-1.12½	1.21½-1.28½
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.68½-.68½	.68½-.73½	.69½-.73	.57-.64	.72½-.79
No. 2, Chicago.....	.68½-.70	.68½-.73½	.67-.72½	.58½-.63	.72½-.76
No. 2, mixed, New York 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78½-.84
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.37-.37	.36½-.40½	.38½-.41	.37½-.43	.49½-.54½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.36-.36½	.37½-.42	.37-.42½	.38½-.43½	.50½-.53½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.	.58-.58½	.58-.67	.62-.67	.60-.63½	.75-.90
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.	14.50-15.50	14.50-16.00	15.00-17.50	13.50-15.00	17.50-25.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.	.36-.38	.36-.40	.38-.41	.17-.19	.37-.45
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.24-.25	.22-.25	.22-.23	.20-.21	.21-.23
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.32-.33	.30-.33	.30-.31	.29-.29	.33-.35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.	8.20-8.40	7.80-8.40	7.80-8.67½	8.40-8.80	7.25-7.70
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York..	.27½-.27½	.26½-.28	.25½-.27	.26½-.28½	.26-.27½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.26½-.26½	.26½-.27½	.23½-.26	.26½-.28	.25-.25½
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.24-.28	.22½-.28	.22-.24	.23-.28	.21-.27
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.18-.18	.14-.18	.17½-.18½	.14½-.17	.16-.17
Cheese per pound: Colored, 2 New York.	.14½-.14½	.13½-.15	.13-.13½	.14-.14½	.13½-.14

1 F. o. b. afloat.

2 September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 19.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Aug. 1 in each State.*

State.	Corn.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet pota- toes.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Rice.	Hay.	Cotton.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Tons.	Lbs.
Maine.....	48.0	27.0	40.5	31.0	33.5	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....
New Hampshire.....	48.0	.....	39.0	28.7	31.0	150	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.26	.....
Vermont.....	46.0	28.0	41.5	34.0	27.0	150	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.47	.....
Massachusetts.....	50.0	.....	38.0	.....	23.0	140	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.40	.....
Rhode Island.....	42.0	.....	34.0	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27	.....
Connecticut.....	51.0	.....	37.0	.....	21.0	130	.....	1,880	.....	.....	1.35	.....
New York.....	44.0	.....	37.0	30.0	25.5	120	.....	1,450	.....	.....	1.45	.....
New Jersey.....	43.0	.....	36.0	.....	26.0	128	154	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Pennsylvania.....	46.5	.....	36.0	29.0	23.5	106	132	1,610	.....	.....	1.55	.....
Delaware.....	37.0	.....	35.5	.....	21.5	118	143	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....
Maryland.....	41.0	.....	33.5	32.6	20.5	110	142	880	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Virginia.....	29.5	.....	24.5	30.0	21.5	106	117	900	.....	.....	1.45	275
West Virginia.....	35.0	.....	28.0	.....	25.0	110	126	900	.....	.....	1.50	.....
North Carolina.....	22.0	.....	21.7	.....	21.5	95	112	800	.....	31.5	1.55	305
South Carolina.....	22.0	.....	25.8	.....	.....	103	111	910	.....	28.5	1.40	285
Georgia.....	17.5	.....	23.7	.....	.....	93	101	900	.....	32.5	1.55	240
Florida.....	16.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	110	123	930	.....	30.0	1.50	150
Ohio.....	45.0	.....	41.0	32.5	22.0	108	125	1,030	.....	.....	1.58	.....
Indiana.....	45.0	.....	38.5	31.2	20.5	114	127	1,080	.....	.....	1.55	.....
Illinois.....	43.0	.....	41.5	32.5	22.0	107	123	950	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Michigan.....	41.5	.....	38.0	29.5	19.0	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Wisconsin.....	42.5	20.7	40.5	33.0	18.5	130	.....	1,470	15.2	.....	1.68	.....
Minnesota.....	40.0	17.8	40.5	30.5	20.0	129	.....	.....	11.2	.....	1.80	.....
Iowa.....	42.5	18.8	38.5	31.0	19.0	120	120	.....	12.0	.....	1.55	.....
Missouri.....	37.0	.....	35.0	28.3	18.0	100	115	1,150	8.7	.....	1.40	350
North Dakota.....	32.0	15.0	36.5	27.5	.....	118	.....	.....	10.5	.....	1.50	.....
South Dakota.....	33.0	15.2	35.0	28.0	.....	100	.....	.....	10.0	.....	1.60	.....
Nebraska.....	32.0	17.2	35.0	28.0	21.5	100	165	.....	9.8	.....	1.65	.....
Kansas.....	28.0	16.5	36.2	27.0	17.0	91	115	.....	8.9	.....	1.60	.....
Kentucky.....	34.0	.....	29.0	29.6	.....	98	104	1,050	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Tennessee.....	29.5	.....	26.0	29.0	18.5	90	101	940	.....	.....	1.60	245
Alabama.....	19.8	.....	23.0	.....	.....	96	109	700	.....	33.5	1.60	220
Mississippi.....	22.3	.....	23.5	.....	.....	105	109	.....	.....	36.0	1.65	257
Louisiana.....	25.0	.....	26.0	.....	.....	87	101	590	.....	37.0	1.75	230
Texas.....	27.0	.....	41.5	33.0	.....	83	98	810	.....	39.0	1.50	211
Oklahoma.....	28.0	.....	37.0	32.0	.....	88	110	.....	12.0	.....	1.35	225
Arkansas.....	25.5	.....	29.5	.....	.....	95	110	800	.....	43.0	1.50	239
Montana.....	33.0	28.0	50.0	37.0	.....	170	.....	.....	11.1	.....	1.95	.....
Wyoming.....	27.5	30.0	41.0	35.0	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
Colorado.....	24.5	29.0	44.0	40.0	.....	135	.....	.....	8.5	.....	2.50	.....
New Mexico.....	30.0	25.0	40.0	36.0	.....	105	175	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....
Arizona.....	35.5	27.5	45.0	41.0	.....	115	148	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....
Utah.....	34.3	30.0	48.0	43.0	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95	.....
Nevada.....	35.0	31.0	45.0	41.0	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Idaho.....	34.0	29.0	47.5	43.8	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Washington.....	31.0	23.5	53.0	42.5	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
Oregon.....	32.0	22.0	40.0	37.5	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....
California.....	41.0	.....	41.0	33.0	.....	148	173	.....	.....	54.0	1.95	.....
United States.....	33.5	17.4	37.9	31.3	23.8	123.5	111.6	1,006	10.6	38.5	1.65	234.1

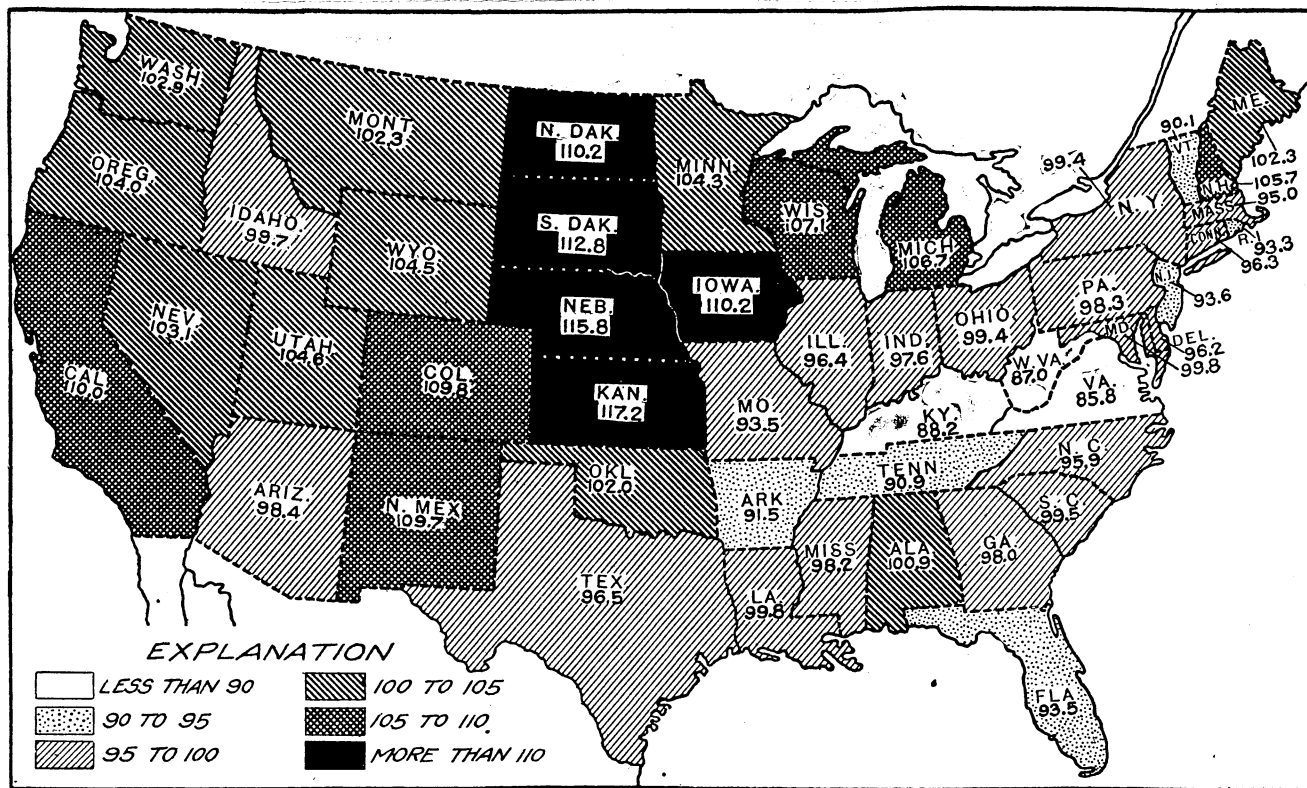


FIG. 2.—Crop conditions July 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the ten-year average (not normal) condition on July 1.